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NATURAL HISTORY.

THE ZEBRA OF THE PLAIN.

The Zebra is one of the most beautiful quadrupeds known—uniting to the grace of the horse and swiftness of the stag, a peculiar combination of colors, that renders its appearance admirable. The animal is rather larger than the common ass, and bears some resemblance to the mule.—The head is of moderate size, and well formed; the ears long the legs delicate, the body graceful, and the beauty of its shape heightened by the smoothness of the skin. The color is either milk-white, or faintly tinged with brown, or pale fawn-colour, and the whole animal adorned with alternate pale and fuscous bands, disposed with such amazing regularity, as to have rather the appearance of art than nature. The stripes run in a transverse direction, both on the body and limbs. The head is striped with fine bands of black and white, forming a centre in the forehead. The neck is adorned with stripes of the same, running in the same direction as those on the back, all which point perpendicularly towards the belly. The thighs and legs are fasciated transversely with fuscous. The tail is of moderate length, round, rather slender, marked with alternate bands, and terminated by a thick tuft of brown hair. The colors in the male are remarkably vivid, being sometimes of a fine yellow or saffron-tint, with the stripes nearly black; the female is almost white, with the stripes brown. These animals are found in the hotter regions of Africa, from Ethiopia to the Cape of Good Hope; and are, in particular, met with in great plenty in the extensive solitary wastes of the Interior tract of country. They live in large herds, and possess much of the manners both of the horse and the ass; are excessively swift and vigilant, and prefer subsisting on the hard and dry herbage their sterile haunts afford, to descending into the more fertile, and more frequented plains. The disposition of the Zebra is more unmanageable than that of either horse or ass; and even such as have been taken when very young have evinced the same invincible degree of passion for liberty when grown up, as those caught at an age of maturity. The Dutch have taken great pains to train them for domestic purposes, but with little success, and which is the more to be regretted, as the domestication of these animals would be of essential service to the colony.

The Zebra transported into the temperate climates of Europe, have been known to produce young, but their offspring degenerate. It has been known to couple with the Arabian horse, and to give birth to a small mule, not very unlike the hybrid creature formed between the horse and the ass. According to Sparrmann, the Zebra is hunted by the Hottentots for the sake of its flesh, which they deem excellent; but in reality, it is in no respect superior to that of the horse. The cry of the Zebra, according to Le Vaillant, is very singular.

For the Saturday Evening Post

LINES,

On the death of Miss Eliza Sexton, of Philadelphia.

Snatched—the gentle life and young,
Ere an evil blight arrayed her cheek,
For heaven rose to her view.
The weeping friends she kindly cheer'd—
But, as they felt her worth revived,
Their grief redoubled too.

Cold and resigned the maiden lay,
While pass'd her spotless soul away,
Save when her sweet lips moved
To murmur, ere she took her flight,
Those left in this clouds of night,
The friends she dearly loved.

That even I do remember well—
For it was one whom gentle spell
Enchained thoughts of Heaven.
Would almost make one think, indeed,
Should such a being intercede
His sins would be forgiven.

A world of cares and woe
To many an eye his doom a tear,
To think that one, so purely dear,
Should have so soon been taken.

O. O.

STANZAS.—By H. M.

When the rosy cheek is wasting,
When the melting soul is breathing,
When the eye with pleasure beameth,
And the world all joyous seemeth,
When the heart, with tempest swept,
Breaks in answering heart to meet—
Feeling fears to break the spell,
That hath youth's trusting bosom held.

But, when silent tears are flowing,
When the cloud of pain is glowing,
When the heart its cypress weareth,
And the world a mourner seemeth,
When the hopes that lured us on,
Gaily, false by, all are gone—
Then 'tis time to break the spell,
And point where fadeless pleasures dwell.

For the Saturday Evening Post

ELLA AUBREY;

OR THE MAGIC OF MUSIC.

Ella Aubrey was every thing that is amiable in woman—fair, beautifully proportioned—her lip ever crossed with smiles—her deep blue eye full of innocent animation. Her fascinating loveliness had won many hearts, but of the many, none were greeted with so sweet, though tremulous welcome, so bright a smile, as Edgar Morris. Mild, generous, and noble, possessed of every external or mental quality which must charm the soul or attract the eye, no wonder that her young heart so soon owned a resistless sway, and when the sentiments of purity of feeling, and when the sentiments of honor were disclosed to her, she blushed and listened more. Open as day to all the soft and amiable feelings of the soul, what she felt her sincerity thought not of disguising. Charmed with her innocent frankness, his affection increased every day, and for a short time there appeared no interruption to their happiness, but it was destined to be too soon clouded. Ella was the daughter of Mr. Aubrey, by a former marriage. The present partner of his joys and cares (or rather of his property) likewise had a daughter by a previous marriage. Henrietta, such is very often the course of Ella. Art, deceit, and cruelness, were as conspicuous in the character of the former as simplicity, sincerity and disinterestedness, were in that of the latter.

Henrietta had always looked upon Edgar Morris as a desirable match for herself, and it was during her absence from home, on a visit to a friend in ——, that his attachment for her sister had been revealed; and it was a communication first, her mother to that effect, which had hastened her return. Herself and mother, therefore, (who had always been reckoned an excellent hand at a *plot*,) immediately concerted a plan to separate Ella and bring about the desired event. She was therefore never permitted to see her lover, except in the presence of her sister, who always found some trivial excuse for being present during his visits. She attempted to have *tête à tête* with him, in which she artfully reserved the unsuspecting Ella, and with overcoming reluctance, and well counterfeited sincerity and delicacy, that Edgar was staggered. She expressed great concern and sorrow, that he should be the dupe of an artful girl, (such as she represented Ella,) who did not appear to have any regard for him, but made him the constant object of ridicule and scorn; and then apparently excusing her as a spoiled child, and one whose affections had been previously thrown away on a most dissolute character, who was the contempt of the whole family but herself, the knowledge of which caused her father to threaten his eternal curse, if she married him. "There is, however, some extenuation of her conduct," she continued, "in the situation of her parents, and the indulgence of her extreme youth, but I grieve for you, dear Edgar, for whom I sincerely feel all the affection of a sister, but there may be a great change wrought by your kindness and attentions after (to use several her, (if she has any remaining feeling to appreciate it,) and for your sake, Edgar, I sincerely hope it may be so." A few days had escaped her, and putting her handkerchief to her eyes, she artfully retired to conceal the absence of tears.

This revived the recollection of a similar story which had reached Edgar, previous to his introduction to the Aubrey family. Hitherto he had supposed it related to Henrietta, (which was in reality the case,) as Ella must have been at that time almost too young to have entered into any matrimonial engagement, for he remembered her then as a mere school girl; but he had now learned the truth, from one who, had it been herself, would have foreborne to mention the circumstance, and who could have no object in communicating any thing which could tend to disadvantage one so nearly connected with her, and who evidently regretted the necessity (or rather her sense of justice) which compelled her to betray it. He therefore at length grew evidently cool, and the unsuspicious girl remained long in ignorance of the cause. She very naturally attributed it to a change in his sentiments, but could not determine what could have produced so sudden a revolution in his feelings. She could not believe in a transfer of his affection to her sister, as he had known them both at the same [illegible] to have made [illegible] his heart dictated without fear of a change. Her cheek soon lost its wonted bloom, and her lip its freshness—her innocent laugh no longer resounded through the house. Her father noticed the change and endeavored to rally her drooping spirits, little suspecting the cause, still supposing the engagement between Edgar and herself (which we fully sanctioned) existed as formerly. He was naturally a fond father, but his close attention to his business, had prevented him from noticing many little unkindnesses which were received by his daughter from her mother-in-law and sister; and she was too meek and gentle to offer resistance or complaint, as he remained in ignorance of many things which passed beneath his roof.

At length, accidently overhearing a part of a conversation between Mrs. Aubrey and Henrietta, Ella learned the treachery which had been practised against her. Hitherto their schemes had succeeded admirably. Edgar had indeed never made love to Henrietta, but she flattered herself he could not much longer resist her charms if he were once entirely detached from her sister; and the rupture of this connection seemed very nearly accomplished, for he sometimes saw her and scarcely noticed her presence, but directed his attention entirely to Henrietta. His heart had in reality, never been estranged from the innocent Ella; and frequently on observing her ingenuous face, it would make him incredulous, and he would determine to solicit an explanation, but the chilling idea that she had or still loved another, and her supposed art and coquettry, would again rise before him and deter him.

One day Ella happened to be present, and Edgar had treated her with the most marked and indignant coolness, which she returned with interest, reproaching him in her heart, for believing meanly and without enquiry, the base falsehoods he had been told of her, when the attention of all present was arrested by a female voice from the opposite house, accompanying the piano with a soft and plaintive air. The words were distinctly heard and were as follows:

There under that thorn
Where he loves me, and forever, and my heart
Unconscious, dreamt not that we ever must part!
Where art thou now?

I would have breath'd
My latest sigh, my dying prayer for thee,
Nor murmur'd at my fate—but thus to be
By thee deceiv'd!

'Tis well, 'tis well!
Those charms once loved are fleeting fast away;
The heart—I cannot curse, but only say
Farewell!—farewell!

But yet, should she
To whose this form is lost,
Think of me, whose fond heart thou'st betrayed;
Give me one tear!

The voice of the singer died away, and Edgar stole a glance at the neglected Ella. A tear trembled in her eye, which she endeavored to conceal. A sigh escaped him—perhaps a doubt that the assertions her sister had made were that the assertions her sister had made were untrue, suggested itself; perhaps a hope that it was so, at this moment lingered at his heart.—That tear had revived all his former tenderness. The sigh which the recurrence of former feeling had called from him was not unheeded by Ella. She raised her head, their eyes met, and in that one look all was explained. It was too much for the excited nerves of Ella, and before Henrietta had perceived that which was likely to be a death blow to her hopes, Ella had burst to tears and left the room. The deceived Edgar, forgetful in his desire of a reconciliation of gar, forgetful in his desire of a reconciliation of every thing else, flew after, and detained her, before she was aware of his object, had made a thousand apologies, and asked a thousand questions with the rapidity of lightning. The restless raining actors in the scene, looked awkwardly enough on each other. Henrietta's passion could scarcely be restrained to see all her plans thus easily frustrated. The mother was furious, but it was all unheeded by the lovers. In the but it was all unheeded by the lovers. In the explanation that followed, Edgar soon detected the base deceit which had been practised against the innocent and lovely Ella, and never desisted till he had overcome every obstacle, and obtained the forgiveness (for she could not withhold it after discovering the various stratagems which had been resorted to, in order to separate her from her lover) and hand, of her whose heart he could no longer doubt he possessed.

The leading incidents of the above little story are strictly true.

LADY JANE GREY,

OR

A Picture of Political Religion in the 16th Century.

(Concluded.)

England at the death of Edward VI., presented a singular spectacle. A recent revolution in not only religious opinion, but on the outward forms of the church had deeply affected the civil constitution and laws. This revolution was far from consummated, when the nation was exposed to the evils of a disputed succession to the crown. Seven hundred and twenty-six years had elapsed since the foundation of the monarchy of England by Egbert,* during which long period 41 kings had reigned; 19 before and 22 after the Norman conquest. Though the succession of females in certain supposed cases, to the crown was admitted; with the exception of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., no woman had ever pretended to actually claim the sceptre. Matilda never was, correctly speaking, at the head of the government, therefore at the death of Edward VI. a new and very remarkable scene opened. The succession to the crown was disputed by four women.

The Tudors had reigned despotically, but it was found that the fundamental laws of the monarchy regained their force, the moment the pressure was removed. Of the four claimants, if the people had been left free to name the successor, independent of their attachment to the laws of their fathers, the Princess Mary would have been, from all the evidence of history, the last choice. As far as known to the nation Lady Jane Grey was an object of love and admiration, whilst Mary excited fear even in the minds of her own sect, the Roman Catholics; but every sound mind of all sects felt the injustice, the illegality, and folly of the acts of succession in both the preceding reigns, and were in an especial manner disgusted with that by which the real heir was set aside in favor of the Dudley family; for it was evident if Lady Jane had been acknowledged queen, that the rule was left to Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

Therefore, beside a palpable infringement of the laws of the land, the last Letters Patent of Edward VI., derived no sanction from the soul of all law, public sentiment. Again, it contained contradictions not less glaring than those into which Henry VIII. had fallen. Edward adopted the act declaring Mary and Elizabeth illegitimate, and at the same time annulled, by his own authority, the act conferring on his father the power to regulate the succession; whilst yet, on the other side, he conformed to the Will of Henry VIII. in giving the preference to the children of the second sister of his father.

Agreeable to all laws human or divine, allowing her legitimacy, Mary Tudor was queen of England at the demise of her brother, and if declared illegitimate, the crown devolved on Elizabeth. Excluding the latter, opened the throne at once to the queen of Scotland, as grand daughter and sole representative of Margaret, eldest sister to Henry VIII.

The pretensions of Jane Grey, being supported by the Letters Patent made in her favor by Edward VI. approved by all the members of the Council and by most of the Judges of the Kingdom, had the appearance of great force, but were in reality extremely contingent. Public judgment was pronounced, that both Kings, their Councils and Parliaments had exceeded their powers, and that otherwise, Edward VI. and his council were notoriously under the sinister influence of the Duke of Northumberland. That Duke by his unpopular measures and conduct, ruined what interest his children possessed, and ungracious as were the manners of the princess Mary, even she contrasted favorably with Dudley. From the features of the times, it is rather a matter of [illegible] but that princess destined in favor to ninen more to the throne of England remained in quiet seclusion. Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, was alive, but yielded her pretensions in favour of her daughter, and by persuasion contributed to the catastrophe. The Dudleys, already in possession of one competitor, laid their plans to secure two of the others, Mary and Elizabeth, but the former in particular. The fidelity of the Earl of Arundel, saved Mary, who fled to Framlingham in Suffolk, in order to secure a safe retreat to Flanders, in case her cause became hopeless in England.

Mary, now in fact Queen of England, had a powerful resource in her own strength of mind. She had reached the mature age of thirty-seven, and acted for herself, by at once writing orders in the form of letters to the nobility, gentry, and officers of the Kingdom, commanding them to assist her in defence of her crown and person.—Dudley had kept secret as long as in his power, the death of Edward. That event had been communicated to Mary by Arundel, and she despatched a messenger to the Council, informing them of her knowledge of the event, wrote with the tone and confidence of Queen, ordered them to proclaim her in London, and on their compliance promised pardon for past offences. These steps brought the contest to issue. Mary reposed on the true and never failing character of the English, to sustain the laws and to be faithful to those who justly claim their confidence. Dearly did many pay for their fidelity; but so justly did Mary appreciate the nation that her place of refuge was chosen amongst the Protestants, who flocked to her standard. A fleet sent round by Dudley to watch the Suffolk coast, the commanders of which taking care should be forced into Yarmouth, where they declared for Queen Mary.

In the coming tempest, where was the innocent, lovely and unambitious Lady Jane? At Sion House enjoying the company of her husband, or in the pursuit of the pure pleasures of domestic and literary life. Her father-in-law and father, no longer permitted to temporise, now broke through all reserve, and prepared to proclaim her as Queen Jane. Dudley, therefore, with her father the Duke of Suffolk, the Earl of Pembroke, and some others of the higher nobility proceeded to Sion House, and approached her with the usual marks of respect then practised in the royal presence. She had been kept ignorant in a great measure of the scenes more congenial to her years and disposition, the annunciation of her elevation, was received with grief and surprise. Blandishments of every kind were thrown round her, to overcome the suggestions of reason and prudence, and it may be remarked to her honor, that of the whole party at Sion House, she was the only one who acted and spoke with coolness, good sense and reflection. She refused to accept the crown and sceptre when laid at her feet; beheld her friends, among whom were her father and mother, with tearful eyes; pleaded the preferable title of the two princesses Mary and Elizabeth, expressed just dread of the consequences attending a dangerous if not criminal enterprise; and desired to remain in the private station in which she was born. The net was, however, too strong to be broken by a child under seventeen, and her better sense and feelings were led captive by the entreaties of a father, father-in-law and youthful husband. She stooped to pick up the empty baubles, and sealed her own and the ruin of her family.

According to the custom of the age in England, Jane, now treated as Queen was led in state to the tower of London. The Council were compelled by Dudley to attend her to that fortress: now in reality their prison. Orders were issued by the Council to proclaim the new sovereign, but obeyed only in London, and there, with ominous silence, or even expressions of scorn and contempt on the part of the people.

In the interim, Mary and her officers were actively preparing to arrest what they regarded as a daring rebellion. The Duke of Northumberland so long blinded by false views of ambition, at length saw the gulf opening beneath himself and family; he saw his unoffending children exposed to death by his agency, but he saw the danger too late. The first blow which convinced him of approaching destruction, was the defection of his troops. Sir Edward Hastings, who had received a commission to raise levies for Lady Jane, joined Queen Mary with four thousand men.—The wretched man, in the hour of trial, without perhaps a single friend around him, was artfully persuaded to march in person against Mary.—This step was decisive, his army melted before the Queen's troops, without attempting resistance: the Council quit the Tower, and headed by the Earls Arundel and Pembroke, issued orders to the Mayor and Aldermen of London to proclaim Queen Mary, orders obeyed with alacrity and received on the part of the people with shouts of applause. Suffolk, who commanded in the Tower, yielded to a force he could not resist, opened the gates and declared for the Queen, and his daughter, the victim of the folly and crimes of those who ought to have been her guardians, advisers and protectors, threw down the trappings of royalty, with far more relief than it is probable she ever felt from the performance of any other act of her short but eventful life.

The cause of so much misery and adversity to his own blood, deserted by all, and as has been stated, insulted by some of his followers, whom he had raised, fed, and warned into consequence, the once powerful Dudley, duke of Northumberland, fell on his knees to the Earl of Arundel, sent to arrest him, and abjectly begged his life. If this part of his history is true, which from his acknowledged firmness of character we may regard with some surprise, tenderness for his children no doubt had broken his spirits. He had four sons involved in his ruin, one of whom, Lord Guilford, the husband of Jane Grey, was evidently doomed to death. He had when his fortunes became utterly desperate, proclaimed the queen with every outward mark of joy and satisfaction. The guilt and character of Northumberland for courage and ambition, were, nevertheless, too well known to Mary to admit hesitation on her part, and he was arrested, and committed to close custody.

Mary, though naturally a *cruel* was not a *mad* tyrant, and therefore without a spark of clemency, the early part of her reign was marked by acts, which, if the motives could be doubted, would appear really magnanimous. "But Mary," says Hume, "was desirous in the beginning of her reign, to acquire popularity by the appearance of clemency; and because the counsellors pleaded constraint as an excuse for their treason, she extended her pardon to most of them."

The Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane, was released from contempt entertained of his capacity. Most of the other persons implicated were enlarged under various pretences, some indeed reserved for future vengeance. The guilt of the Duke of Northumberland was only to be atoned for with his blood. When arraigned, he plead the authority of the great seal, and desired permission to ask two questions, which when asked, must have excited remorse in the hearts, and brought blushes into the face of some of his judges, if hackneyed politicians ever could be made to harbor remorse, when their own personal safety is secured, or even feel shame for any act not followed by punishment. The questions were, "whether a man could be guilty of treason that obeyed orders given him by the council under the great seal? and whether those self, could act as his judges?"

His objections were overruled, and knowing all defence useless, he pleaded guilty, was condemned, and with Sir John Gates, and Sir Thomas Palmer—two unprincipled instruments of his power and ambition—executed August 22nd, 1553.

Mary Tudor, now acknowledged Queen, afforded one of the many instances of the folly of making promises, and the credulity of confiding in promises, made by persons in opposition to their education and habits of mind. This woman was notoriously ignorant of every duty of a magistrate; a tyrant by nature, and a bigot by education, and yet, her declarations to rule in principles directly at variance with every tenet of her belief, were received with acclaim. It is true, that in punishing the Duke of Northumberland by the hands of his own instruments, was executing double justice, and was really an act of merit, but, nevertheless, in future acts of reiterated vengeance and cruelty, which rapidly followed each other, and rendered the reign of Mary, a blood-written lesson, of the madness of conferring unlimited power in a single hand. We use the term unlimited power, from the notorious fact, that there existed in England, no check on royal power, during the period of the Tudor dynasty, which protected individuals from executive vengeance. So strong was the prerogative, and extensive the influence of the crown, that though a majority of the English nation in 1553, at the accession of Mary, were inclined towards, if not actually professors openly of the reformed doctrines, yet, an obsequious Parliament was elected, and gave the show of legality to the most atrocious acts of blood and of oppression.

Commencing with some popular show, this Parliament repealed by one vote, all the statutes of Edward VI. in favor of the reformed religion, and all the fury of obstinate zeal, and embittered revenge let at once loose. As long as the arm of power reached only the higher prelates and heads of the aristocracy connected with the Church, the measures might be regarded as acts of retaliation in many cases, but the murder of the unoffending Lady Jane Grey, roused a feeling of sympathy, which has done more than any other of her acts of cruelty, to blast the fame of Queen Mary. Lady Jane and her husband were both condemned at the same time with the Duke of Northumberland; but their youth and the undeniable fact, that Lady Jane disapproved of the proceedings of her family, and willingly retired to private life, stayed the iron hand of her successful rival. But, from the character of Mary, it is probable she never for a moment really intended to pardon her cousin, but had policy enough to await a plausible excuse for acting the tragedy, which excuse was soon afforded, and promptly seized.

Early in 1554, Sir Thomas Wiatt, a Roman Catholic nobleman, taking advantage of public discontent, issued a declaration against the marriage of the Queen with Prince Philip, son to the Emperor Charles V. This match was opposed rationally and politically by Englishmen of all sects; but there was at the time so little private confidence, and so much court subservicncy, that no strong party could be formed against a government which few individually approved. Whatever might have been the views or expectations of Wiatt, he was defeated, compelled to surrender, and was tried, condemned, and executed.

As if preconcerted to involve Jane Grey in the consequences of ill-conceived and imprudently conducted attempts, her father, the Duke of Suffolk, with his two brothers, Lords Thomas and Leonard Grey, left London, and made an essay to raise the standard of revolt in Warwick and Leicester, nearly contemporaneous with the rebellion of Wiatt. Neither leader had either interest or talents adequate to the part they respectively assumed, and the Duke of Suffolk was dragged a prisoner to London. A remark made on the fate of the Duke of Northumberland applies with equal force to that of Suffolk, that but little sympathy is due to such men, and that their fall can be only regretted as involving their innocent relations. The Duke of Suffolk, despised as he was, lay unmoved whilst his daughter suffered little time in motions, and to avoid long speeches. All the members understood that she had been offended, because a matter had been moved which seemed to touch her prerogative. Fleetwood accordingly spoke of this delicate subject. He observed, that the Queen had a prerogative of granting patents; that to question the validity of any patent, was to invade the royal prerogative; that all foreign trade was entirely subject to the pleasure of the sovereign; that even the statute which gave liberty of commerce, admitted all prohibitions from the crown; and that the Prince, when he granted an exclusive patent, only employed the power vested in him, and prohibited all others from dealing in any branch of commerce."—*Hume.*

This philosophical author proceeds to show the extreme caution, even to terror, which guided the parliamentary debates, if discourses pronounced in a trembling voice, and composed in great part of preambles and apologies could be called debates. "It is remarkable," he subjoins, "that the patent, which the Queen defended with such imperious violence, was contrived for the profit of four courtiers, and was attended with the utter ruin of seven or eight thousand of her industrious subjects."

In a previous paragraph Hume observes, "Religion was a point on which Elizabeth was if *possible*, still more jealous than of matters of state. She pretended that in quality of supreme head or governor of the Church, she was fully empowered by her prerogative alone, to decide all questions which might arise with regard to doctrine, discipline, or worship; and she never would allow her Parliaments so much as to take these matters into consideration."

"What then was the office of Parliaments?" demands our author.

"They might," he answers, "give directions for the due tanning of leather, or milling of cloth; for the preservation of pheasants and partridges; for the reparation of bridges and highways; for the punishment of vagabonds, or common beggars, &c. &c.

"The redress of grievances was sometimes promised to the people; but seldom could have place, while it was an established rule, that the prerogative of the crown must not be abridged, nor so much as questioned or examined in Parliament. Even though monopolies and exclusive companies had already reached an enormous height, and were every day increasing, to the destruction of all liberty, and extinction of all industry; it was criminal in a member to propose, in the most dutiful and regular manner, a parliamentary application against them."

In brief, "so absolute indeed was the authority of the crown, that the precious spark of liberty had been *kindled*, and was *preserved* by the PURITANS alone; and it was to this sect, whose principles appear so frivolous, and habits so ridiculous, that the English (United States also) owe the whole freedom of their constitution.—Actuated by that zeal which belongs to innovators, and by the courage which enthusiasm inspires, they hazarded the utmost indignation of their sovereign, and employing all their industry to be elected into Parliament—a matter not difficult while a seat was rather regarded as a burden than an advantage—they first acquired a majority in that assembly, and then obtained an ascendant over the Church and Monarchy."*

And what were the Church and Monarchy united, for they formed one body? A machine of tyranny and oppression. Legislative authority nominally in a monarch and parliament, but really in the former, leaving the latter to act as blind instruments. The Church as a part of the government speaking a language intelligible only to courtiers and corrupt judges; sustained by penal laws, the very catalogue of which excites a shudder.

Of the two Tudor queens, Mary had least disguise—perhaps most cruelty, but impartially speaking, that being must [illegible] void of the ordinary [illegible] Elizabeth in dissimulation, and [illegible] to all considerations opposed to her policy.

Would Lady Jane Grey have been able to infuse a portion of her own mildness into those around her, and modified, by meliorating the age? She was united to a Dudley—and the history of that family under the various names of Dudley, Warwick, Northumberland, and Leicester, solves the problem.

MARK BANCROFT.

CHOLERA.

Means of preventing the Extension and mitigating the violence of Cholera.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the year 1823, during the period in which the disease first prevailed in Astrcan, large numbers of persons left the city daily; nevertheless, they did not convey the disease either to remote cities or to the nearest neighboring villages. In 1830 many villages remained free from Cholera, notwithstanding the constant communications with the city—one, five wersts from Astracan, on the shores of the Wolga, where whole families and workmen sought refuge, when the disease was at its height. It was the same with many others, where not only families, but the sick were transported.

Whilst the disease was raging at Breslau, after quarantine, found useless, was done away with, the intercourse between the city and the neighboring burghs and villages was uninterrupted. For six or seven weeks three or four thousand peasants entered the city every day and returned to their homes. Many of them had communications with the houses of the sick, and yet to many of the villages the disease did not extend. Thus not a single case occurred at Shertunce, where more than two hundred persons repaired every day to their country seats—the large burgh of Morsenou, east of Breslau, and the villages of Pabitz and Neudorf, which join the city, and contain each from one thousand to twelve hundred inhabitants, equally escaped.

During the prevalence of the disease at St. Petersburgh, constant and free communication was kept up between it and a village about fifteen wersts distant, that of the Germans, and not a single case of disease occurred at the latter place.

Taking these facts in connexion with the instance of exemption from the disease enjoyed by the villages in the island of Kronstadt, notwithstanding unlimited intercourse between and the city of St. Petersburgh, we shall know what value to attach to the statements of insulation of places and persons having protected them from Cholera. The fact of escape from the disease, by no means implies a correctness in the assumption that quarantine was the protecting means, the more especially when we call to mind the well known circumstances recorded by different writers on the East Indian Cholera, that in the very centre of extensive districts ravaged by Cholera, there are certain narrow strips or patches of country, into which there existed no natural obstacles to the extension of the disease, but into which it never penetrated, although all around was one scene of desolation.

This part of the subject cannot be placed in a clearer light than by simply observing that the instances of immunity from the disease where unlimited intercourse had been allowed, are in tenfold greater number than where restrictions had been imposed and non-intercourse enforced. Non-intercourse by military cordons and quarantines, do not even give an additional chance of escape.—Their tendency and effect are the other way.

There has not been found any appreciable connexion between the full and frequent intercourse of physicians, nurses, attendants, and friends, with the sick of Cholera, and the number of the former who have been attacked with the disease. If Cholera were thus communicable, a large majority of the persons designated, ought to have had the disease—whereas, in fact, a large majority of them entirely escaped. Those who were attacked were not in greater proportion than would have resulted from any prevalent disease whatever. At Moscow, five hundred and eighty-seven patients affected with Cholera, and eight hundred and sixty laboring under other diseases, were admitted into the hospital of Ordinka. This hospital consists of a single building, three stories high, communicating, by stairs placed within the wards. The same attendants had charge of all the patients; the different articles of furniture were distributed without distinction to the patients, and all their clothes were washed together by the same persons. Of the eight hundred and sixty patients above alluded to, not a single one became affected with Cholera, and of one hundred and twenty-three hospital attendants, two only were affected, a man and a woman, both of whom were disposed to the disease from very irregular conduct, for which they had been censured.

Instances of entire immunity after constant intercourse with the sick, might be greatly multiplied both in India and Europe.

The women who washed the clothes of the patients in the hospital at Orenburg, were entirely exempt from the disease. A like immunity was enjoyed by the attendants who helped the patients in and out of the bath rubbed their bodies, dressed blisters, &c. in different Russian and other hospitals.

The physician general to the town hospital of Dantzic, says, that there were five waiters always near the patients; eight men were employed in rubbing and bathing; nine medical men visited the patients, of whom one was always in the room in the day time, two watching every night; no one of these twenty-two persons fell ill.

I have visited, says Dr. White, the Gateshead hospital, during the time I had the honor of being physician to that institution, under all circumstances of physical depression. I have breathed the atmosphere of its apartments for hours together; yet I, the attendants, the nurses, all equally exposed, have equally escaped. Not a single individual in the profession has sustained an attack since the disorder has prevailed.

We are not to suppose that physicians and nurses should be entirely free from attacks of Cholera—we ought, on the contrary, to be surprised at the proportion being so small, when we consider how the extreme fatigue and loss of rest which they undergo, must peculiarly predispose them to the disease. Very different, however, would be the result, if physicians, friends and attendants, were obliged to render their services in the close, confined quarters of a city or town, and in the damp, filthy, and ill-ventilated houses of those who are in the greater number victims to the disease. Hence it becomes the duty of government, and the proper corporate authorities, to make provision for the reception of the poor and needy in suitable hospitals, and also for an evacuation of all cellars, and underground lodgings, and close dirty hovels, by their customary tenants.

TRUE MEANS OF PREVENTION.

We are now to consider the means best calculated to prevent an extension of the disease, when once it has appeared. This is as much as can be accomplished by human powers. But although we cannot alter or amend those conditions of the atmosphere, which gave origin to, or are essentially connected with, the disease, nor change the localities in which it for the most part has its home, we can do a great deal towards depriving it of its horrors, by diminishing the exposure to those occasional and predisposing causes which are found to be so destructive. The sanitary regulations promulgated and enforced with this view, are ranged under three heads. 1st. Those which regard the place; 2. Those in reference to habitation; and 3. Those relating to persons.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

1st. *Those which regard the place.*—The streets should be daily cleansed of all offal, dirt, and any impurities whatever, and the gutters frequently washed with running water. In no yard or open lot should any collections of dirt or animal or vegetable matters be allowed to remain, nor any ditch or pool be left unfilled with earth. No removable obstructions to a freer ventilation of courts, and alleys, and narrow streets, should be tolerated.

2. *Those which regard the habitation.*—The cellars should be kept dry, and the sinks cleaned out, or occasionally water with a little chloride of lime, introduced into them. This nuisance should be sprinkled over the floors of those cellars more particularly, through which there is not a free current of air. Dissolved in water, with the addition of a little quicklime, it should be applied as a wash to the walls of cellars, closets, and rooms in which many persons work together. Free ventilation of the sitting and bedrooms should be enjoined and practised—the floors dry-scrubbed, and, as well as the bedding and foul clothes, aired at least once a day. Arrangements should be made for suitable ventilation and constant renewal of the air in all kinds of rooms or halls in which a number of persons congregate together, as in schools, churches, manufactories, &c. The air should be introduced in such a way as not to blow in a current upon the persons in the room, or to suddenly chill them after being heated.

No person should, if it can be possibly avoided, sleep in cellars or underground apartments of any kind, since experience has universally proved the greater liability of persons thus lodged to be seized with Cholera. Those who sleep on the ground, or on mud floors little raised from the surface, are much more in danger than others sleeping in the second or third story of the same house. It was even remarked by Dr. Livingston in China, that in some houses, persons who slept on beds sometimes escaped, while those who lay on the floor, on mats, and the like, in the same apartment, had the disease in its worst form. Most of the cases which came under Dr. Livingston's care, were, at the time of the attack, in small ill ventilated apartments, commonly on the ground-floor.

A number of persons in the same room tends to deteriorate the air, and if they sleep in it, the chances of disease are greatly increased—hence crowded bed-rooms are especially prejudicial.

3. *Those relating to persons.*— Personal cleanliness should be rigidly promoted by regular ablution or bathing in water of such a temperature as the feelings and experience of the individual teach him to be most agreeable and salutary. Frictions of the skin with a coarse towel or brush are particularly recommendable, and in persons who have been suddenly chilled, or whose feet are habitually cold, those parts may be well rubbed with warm salt and water, or fine salt, or mustard flour. The clothing, and especially the covering of the feet, should be thick enough to protect the body against sudden changes of temperature, or from sudden cooling after being overheated. Flannel or domestic manufacture should be found to be the safest for inner garments.

Exposure to the night air, or dews, should be avoided; and by persons unavoidably exposed abroad, clothing thicker than that usually worn in the day should be put on. After being suddenly chilled, or wet by rain, a warm bath should be taken.

[illegible] business calls them abroad early in the morning, should not leave the house without eating something—such as a piece of stale bread, and some cold [illegible] seemed with a little mustard or pepper, and washed down the preceding evening. This to be [illegible] and repeated at suitable intervals, so that the body may never be oppressed by quantity nor weakened by hunger. The food should be plain and easy of digestion, consisting of those meats, which general experience has shown to be nutrious and healthful. More reserve than ordinary will however, be required in the use of smoked and salted meats, and especially of pork, the eating of which, in some places, has been spoken of as an exciting cause of Cholera. Lobsters, and the like, are avowedly pernicious. All crude and indigestible vegetables, and unripe fruits ought to be carefully shunned. No material change of the beverages used in families, at morning and evening, will be required. To milk, so largely taken as food and drink, in different parts of the country, exception need not to be taken. But this remark does not apply to sour milk (bonny-clabber) which ought during the prevalence of the Cholera to be entirely abstained from.

The increased predisposition to a fatal attack of Cholera, which has every where been found to result from habits of intemperance, ought to be a sufficient caution on this head. Those unaccustomed to the use of strong drinks should not by any kind of persuasion or false reasoning, have recourse to them—and the habitually intemperate, those prone to excess, cannot too carefully or speedily begin a reform. Abstinence from violent sports at all times desirable, is, in seasons of pestilential visitation still more necessary. A substitute will be found for alcoholic stimulation, in the use of ginger and cayenne, as condiments with food. In the case of the man who has desisted from dram drinking, those articles may be taken at stated times; the first, in the form of tea, the second, in the form of pills.

The poor and needy whose food is scanty, and of bad quality, such as watery vegetables, bad bread, &c. should be supplied with a better nutriment, in the form of good animal broth, good bread, a day old, and a suitable allowance of milk.

In Gallicia a better diet furnished to the lower classes, at the expense of the Austrian Government, appeared to have contributed, as much as any other measure, to prevent the spreading of the disease. In a sugar manufactory at St. Petersburg, where all the workmen had increased allowance of food, of a wholesome kind, no individual was attacked. It may indeed be said, that pure air and good substantial living, and a tranquil mind, will be found among the best preservatives against Cholera.

Temperance and regularity of life, in all respects, which are so serricable in protecting against most diseases, are required to be observed in a peculiar degree to ward off an attack of Cholera.*

The Committee, in conclusion, deem it their duty to distinctly recommend that suitable measures be taken by the proper authorities, for the establishment of temporary hospitals in different parts of the city, for the reception of cholera patients, who have not adequate lodging and accommodation at their own dwellings; and also, that provision be made for removing all those persons who live and sleep in cellars, or other close, damp, and ill-ventilated rooms in streets, alleys and courts, in which the disease once showing itself would, without some such precautionary measures, commit dreadful ravages. Immediate specification may be made of a great number of under-ground rooms, used for lodging and sleeping, in the row of buildings between Front and Water streets and of cellars in various parts of the city, in which men both work and sleep. Not only are the tenants of such rooms more prone to the disease, but they are also less advantageously circumstanced for recovering from its attacks; nor can they be properly attended by physicians, nurses, and friends, without detriment, and even danger to these latter, who would then be respiring a damp, close and impure air, and be liable to have their bodies chilled, after passing from the outer warm air into such a medium.

DR. SPURZHEIM.

It will be seen by the following letter of Mr. Willis to the N. Y. Mirror, that this distinguished *savant* is about to visit this country. We anticipate for him a complete fulfilment of the object of his visit. He will have large audiences of intelligent persons—and this is all that he will wish.

My room-mate called a day or two since on Gen. Bertrand, and yesterday he returned the visit, and spent an hour at our lodgings. He talked of Napoleon with difficulty, and became very much affected when my friend made some inquiries about the safety of the body at St. Helena. The inquiry was suggested by some notice we had seen of an attempt to rob the tomb of Washington. The general said that the vault was fifteen feet deep, and covered by a slab that could not be moved without machinery. The mind of the venerable old man is evidently giving way. He has shown this often of late in the chamber of deputies, of which he is a member. He told us that Madame Bertrand had many mementos of the emperor, which she would be happy to show us, and we promised to visit him.

At a party, a night or two since, I fell into conversation with an English lady, who had lived several years in Dublin, and was an intimate friend of Lady Morgan. She was an uncommonly fine woman, both in appearance and conversational powers, and told me many anecdotes of the authoress, defending her from all the charges usually made against her, except that of vanity, which she allowed. I received, on the whole, the impression that Lady M's goodness of heart was more than an offset to her certainly

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* It is contrary to the rules of recorded facts to attribute the entire consolidation of the Anglo-Sa

very eminent weak nerves. My companion was much amused at an American's asking after the "Reader in full dress array;" though she half withdrew her condolence when I told her I knew the country man of mine who wrote the account of Lady Morgan, to whom she complains so bitterly in the "Book of the Boudoir." It was this lady with whom the fair authoress "dined in the Caussee d'Antin," so much to her satisfaction.

While we were conversing, the lady's husband came up, and finding I was an American, made some inquiries about the progress of phrenology on the other side of the water. Like most enthusiasts in the science, he was on hand was remarkably beautiful head; and I soon found that he was the human friend of Dr. Spurzheim, to whom he offered to introduce me. We made an engagement for the next day, and the party separated.

My new acquaintance called on me the next morning, according to appointment, and we went together to Doctor Spurzheim's residence. The passage at the entrance was lined with casts, in which stood plaster casts of the heads of daring-wished men, orators, poets, musicians; each class on its particular shelf, and all together a most ghastly company. The doctor received my companion with great cordiality, addressing him in French, and changing to very good German-English, when he made any observation to me. He is a tall, large-boned man, and resembles Harding, the American artist, very strikingly. His head is finely marked, his features are bold, with rather a German look; and his voice is particularly winning, and changes its modulations in argument from the deep, earnest tone of a man, to an almost childlike softness. The conversation soon turned upon America, and the doctor expressed, in ardent terms, his desire to visit the United States, and said he had thought of accomplishing it the coming summer. He spoke of Dr. Channing, said he had read all his works with avidity and delight, and considered him one of the most expansive minds of the age. If Dr. Channing had not strong developments of the organs of *identity* and *benevolence*, he said, he should doubt his theory more than he had ever known it. He also spoke of Professor Silliman, by reputation; and seemed to be familiar with our country, as few men in Europe are. One naturally, on meeting a distinguished phrenologist, wishes to have his own development pronounced upon; but I had been warned by my friend, that Dr. Spurzheim refused such examinations as a general principle, not wishing to deceive people, and unwilling to run the risk of offending them. After a half hour's conversation, however, he came into the room, and putting his hands under my thick masses of hair, felt my head closely all over, and mentioned at once a quality, which, right or wrong, has given a tendency to all my pursuits in life. As he knew, absolutely, nothing of me, and the gentleman who introduced me, knew no more, I was a little startled. The doctor then requested me to submit to the operation of having a cast taken of my head, an offer which was too kind and particular to be declined; and appointed an hour to be at his room the following day, we left him.

I was there at twelve the morning after, and found Dr. De Potter, the Belgian patriot, and Dr. Bowring, with the phrenologist, waiting to undergo the same operation. The preparations looked very formidable. A frame of the length of the human body, lay in the middle of the room, with a wooden head to receive the head, a mattress, and a long white dress to prevent stain to the clothes. As I was the youngest, I took the lead, and was soon laid upon the procession for being beheaded. My neck was bared, my hair cut, and the long white dress put on. The back of the head is taken first; and, as I was only immersed up to the ears in the liquid plaster, this was not very alarming. The second part, however, demanded more patience. My head was put once more into the stiffened mould of the first half, and as soon as I could get my features composed I was ordered to shut my eyes; my hair was oiled and laid smooth, and the liquid plaster poured slowly over my mouth, eyes, and forehead, till I was almost suffocated with a stiffening mash. The material was then poured on thickly, till the mask was two or three inches thick, and the voices of those standing over me were scarcely audible. I breathed pretty freely through the two small orifices at my nose; but the dying cross experiment of Mademoiselle Seuing, who was nearly smothered in the same operation, came across my mind rather vividly: and it seemed to me that the doctor handled the plaster rather ungingerly, when I sense to mould about the nostrils. After half hour's imprisonment, the plaster became sufficiently hardened, and the thread which was laid upon my face was drawn through, dividing the mask into two parts. It was then gradually removed, pulling very tenderly upon my eye-lashes and eye-brows, and leaving all the cavities of my face filled with particles of lime. The process is a tribute to vanity, which one would see be willing to pay very often.

I called on at Dr. Bowring's incarceration with no great feeling of relief. It is rather worse than I had to experience, I think. The poet is a nervous man; and as long as the muscles of his face were visible, his lips, eyelids, and mouth were quivering so violently that I scarcely believed it would be possible to get an impression of them. He has a beautiful face for a sculptor—clear, well-cut, finished features, expressive of great purity of thought; and a fine head of noble amplitude, white and polished as marble. His hair is thick and curling, and altogether a most classic figure. Dr. Spurzheim remarked, activity of mind; and forms a remarkable relief to his hat among temples. Altogether his head would look well in a picture: though his ordinary and unpressed dress, and quick, bustling manner, rather destroy the effect of it in society.

De Potter is one of the noblest looking men I ever saw. He is quite bald, with a broad, ample, majestic head, the very model of dignity and intellect. Dr. Spurzheim considers his head one of the most extraordinary he has met. *Firmness* is the great development of its organs. His tone and manner are calm and very impressive, and he looks made for great occasions—a man natural to the superiority which others acknowledge without question, or demand it. He employs himself, I believe, in literature in Paris, and has just published a pamphlet on "the means of overthrowing the present ministry." I was to have met him at dinner to-day, but was prevented by business.

I have since heard Dr. Spurzheim lecture twice, and have been with him to a meeting of the "Anthropological society," (of which he is the president and De Potter the secretary,) where I witnessed the dissection of the human brain. It was a most interesting and satisfactory experiment, as an illustration of the science. David the sculptor, a member of the society, and who presented me with a work more like a soldier than an artist, however; wearing the cross of the legion of honor, with a military frock-coat, and an erect, stern, military carriage. Spurzheim lectures in a free, easy, unconstrained style, with occasionally a little humor, and draws his arguments from admitted facts only. Nothing could be more reasonable than his premises, and nothing more like an assumption than the results, as far as I have heard him. Whether any one view, true or false, his theory is one of extreme interest, and no time can be wasted in examining it—for it is the study of *man*; and, therefore, the most important of studies.

I have had several long conversations with Dr. Spurzheim about America, and have at last obtained his positive assurance that he would visit it. He gave me permission this morning to say, (what I am sure all lovers of knowledge will be pleased to hear,) that he should sail for New York in the autumn, remain there the winter, and pass a year or three in lecturing and travelling in the United States. He is a man to obtain the immediate confidence and respect of a people like ours, of the highest moral worth, and the most candid and open mind. I hope, my dear M. and F., that you will make her paper a vehicle for any information he may wish to convey to the public; and that you and all our friends will receive him with the warmth and respect due to his reputation and worth. He arrive in New York in the autumn, to proceed to pass a month or so at New Haven, and then to proceed to Boston, to commence his tour at the North.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Treatment of Cholera.—Extract of a letter received from one of the first surgeons at Newcastle, and the most successful in the treatment of the Cholera. "When the patient is cold, and the pulse at the wrist is absent or very feeble, and cramps are present, with vomiting and purging, I then exhibit the tobacco remedy. It is prepared by infusing one drachm of shag tobacco into a pint of boiling water; it is allowed to stand one hour, and then strained through some muslin. I generally give half the quantity in the form of an enema, making the patient retain it as long as possible. In three or four hours I give the other half, if the patient begins to sink again. During the progress of this case I give saline julap, with about a teaspoonful of brandy in each dose, every two hours, and a small dose of calomel, (3 grs.) every hour, in endeavor to excite the secretion of the bile. The patient must kept warm during the time, and must on no account be allowed to sit up.

Armed Force in the United Kingdom.—Returns showing in one Table the Numbers of the following Descriptions of Armed Force in the United Kingdom on 1st January 1833, viz.—The Regular Army of all Ranks; the Regiments of Artillery of all Ranks; Marines on shore of all Ranks; Militia Staff of all Ranks; Volunteers of Great Britain of all Ranks; Yeomanry of Ireland of all Ranks; Police of Ireland of all Rank.

	Numbers.
The Regular Army of all Ranks	84,331
The Regiments of Artillery of all Ranks	6,508
Marines on shore of all Ranks	6,301
Militia Staff of all Ranks	2,957
Volunteers of Great Britain of all Ranks	30,299
Yeomanry of Ireland of all Ranks	21,152
Police of Ireland of all Ranks	7,367
Via Coneiliator, Police	8,523
Force Preventative Police	744
Total	121,369

On Monday night, the rooms of the Royal College of Physicians were thrown open for the third evening meeting this season. A paper written by Dr. Heberden, on the subject of infection, was read; in which the author endeavored to prove the spread of the malignant cholera to be referable to contagion. The reasons which induced him to come to the conclusion are—the slow march of the disease, which precludes the supposition of its being communicated by the atmosphere: its appearance in definitely populated places; and its absence from spots, which have little external communication. The next point to which the doctor adverted was the best mode of prevention, and this he described to consist in cleanliness and a general healthy state of body; and attributed the mild form which the cholera had exhibited in London to the care taken to purify all places and to better the condition of the poor.

A very extraordinary phenomenon has been observed at Valenciennes, in France, in the grounds of two bleachers, which are more than 600 yards from each other. The linen laid out to whiten has become as red as if it had been dyed with blood. The water with which the linen was dressed has been analysed, and found not to contain the least acid. When the cholera became extinct, this coloring ceased. A chemist of the town attributes it to the effect of certain acid exhalations, from whence he supposes the cholera proceeded.

"Pleasure or Misery."—A lady of fashion at Paris and lately so her chambermaid who was dressing her—"How weary I am of this mourning!—I have worn it for fifteen days! Ah apropos, Rosina, tell me for whom I am in mourning?"

Sir Walter, in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This really is necessary," said the poet, in apology, "for, though many of my friends are bad *arithmeticians*, I observe all of them to be good *book-keepers*."

A Fast for Non-Consumption.—In a Roman village (says Captain Franklin!) whose name I have forgotten, the unhappy peasantry, shut up in their miserable hovels by a sanatory cordon, raised open two doctors, who had been stationed there by the Government, and to whose reports they attributed their being cut off from all the sympathies and succors of humanity. The infuriated peasants tied these unlucky doctors breast to breast to the warm and livid corpses of two victims to the cholera, and "You say that the cholera is contagious; we say that it is not. If it be as you say, you shall prove your words; if it be not, we have returned you good for evil. Go, if you survive, you will undertake the Governor General, and make your own fortune." With this hint it may they threw the doctors into the pit dug for the bodies of the cholera dead, where they remained for two days and nights, and were at last released from their horrid prison by some charitable females, who came in the night and freed them. These men did not take the cholera.

Bulls Do.—When the Ministers received the King's letter refusing to create peers, such was fancied to get a sight of it, but Brougham opened it first.—"Well," cried Gray, emphatically, "What says the *bulldozer*?" "Why," answered the Chancellor, who is a wag under any circumstances, "it comes to tell us that *Billy don't*."

It is stated, in the Paris Journal des Debats, under the Vienna head of the 16th May, that the convalescence of the young Napoleon (Duc de Reichstadt) was nearly complete, and that he had been appointed Colonel in a general army promotion. He is treated by the Austrian emperor, as one of high destinies.

Evening Post.

Office No. 18 Hudson's Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Casket and Journal of Health also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

Published in pursuance of a Resolution of the Special Board of Health.

BE TEMPERATE, in Eating and Drinking; avoid crude Vegetables and Fruit; refrain from Cold Water when heated; and above all from ARDENT SPIRITS; and if habit has rendered it indispensable, take much less than usual. SLEEP and CLOTHE WARM. Avoid labor to the best of the day. Do not sleep or sit in a draught of air when heated. Avoid getting wet.

Take no Medicine without advice.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

The 20th and 21st numbers of this periodical have just been issued.

Contents of No. 20.—Public Gymnasia and Public Baths; Spanish Scenery; A Mother's Confession; Cause of Goitre in the Cordilleras; Training for Ladies; Preventives of Pestilence; Report of the Philadelphia Medical Society to the Board of Health, on Cholera; Influence of the Seasons upon Morals; Longevity, &c.

Contents of No. 21.—Removal to the Country: The Pleasures of Old Age; Hints for the Season; Maxims for the Season; Cholera—Brandy—Wine—Spices; Sudden Changes for Living; Quackery and Cholera, &c.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:—

"Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Arnicon has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this occasion is one which meets with the entire consent of the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist an suitable exertions in their cause. Popular Science and matters of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province. Nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and Editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction."

The price of the Journal is $1.25 per annum. Subscriptions received at this office.

The packet ship Albany, which sailed from New York on the 16th inst., was discovered to be on fire on the 17th, when about 100 miles east from Sandy Hook—in consequence of which she was run into Newport, and anchored there on the morning of the 19th. Upon breaking out of the hold, it appeared beyond a doubt, that the fire was a case of spontaneous combustion, as bales of cotton were taken out saturated with oil, and so warm as to render it troublesome to handle them. The ship has received no much injury to proceed upon her voyage until repaired. The cotton is nearly all saved. The passengers, 146 in number, were not persuaded to land at Newport, although they were all in good health.

Tea Cases.—An appropriation has passed Congress, to pay the judgments obtained by various insurance companies in New York, against the Marshal of Pennsylvania, in the celebrated Tea cases. The judgments and amounts are as follows:

Ocean	May 21, 1830	$21,338 14
Pacific	do.	10,200 00
Neptune	do.	11,000 00
National	do.	10,440 00
American	do.	20,295 10
Niagara	do.	10,991 25
Merchants' Fire	Nov. 15	25,976 25
Atlantic, old	do.	20,977 55
		131,666 39
Supposed interest		34,450 67
		$218,258 06

Cholera near Westchester.—The Westchester Republican of Wednesday says—"We learn from an authentic source, that a contractor on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, by the name of Smith, died of malignant Cholera on the 10th inst. about six miles from this place. He had been in New York a few days previous, where he probably contracted the disease; and had reached home the evening on which he was taken seriously ill. The case, however, being what professional men would call sporadic, it has created but little alarm—and our neighborhood, as well as village, continues to enjoy its usual state of salubrity."

Dreadful alarm—very mysterious—a New-York hoax—We take the following from the Boston evening Transcript.

Our city has been in some ferment for a day or two past, on account of a report that a female was perambulating the streets, appearing at hotels and public places, in male attire. This morning the person suspected, was compelled by a mob of boys to take refuge in a house in Water street. A mob of men was soon collected, and for nearly two hours from 1500 to 2000 persons surrounded the premises, all anxious to see the supposed woman. The proper authorities interfered, and the persecuted man was safely conducted to his boarding house.

He certainly has a very effeminate appearance, and no one would doubt, being previously told so, that he was a woman in disguise. He resides, we understand, at New-York, and has there suffered much inconvenience from his unfortunate girlish appearance. He is of respectable connexions, and is here on a visit. On his arrival he took up his residence at the Tremont House, which he was compelled to leave by the imprudent intrusion of the waiters, whose curiosity overpowered their sense of duty—so for privacy.

We hope we shall hear no more of this matter. That the young man is of very effeminate appearance is his misfortune; and that he is a man, we hope he will prove, by knocking down the first scoundrel that insults him.

At an election held on Friday last for Directors of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, of the Northern Liberties, of the County of Philadelphia, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of that institution, viz:

Joseph Reakirt	Thomas H. Craige
Joseph P. Norris, jr.	Jacob Heyburger
John Philips	James M'Cormick
Henry Derringer	Samuel Heinzelman
Benj. E. Carpenter	Henry Fredericksen
Hugh Clark	John Thoburn
Barnard M'Credy	

At an election by the Directors of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank of the Northern Liberties, held on the 16th inst. THOMAS H. CRAIGE, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

Lynch Nuptials.—The Milledgeville Journal states, that one of its editors lately saw in possession of a citizen of a neighbouring county a live snake, about thirteen inches long, and of the size of a man's finger, having two heads. Each head and neck is about two inches long from their point of separation. It is active and thrifty, having grown several inches since taken some months ago in the Micasuckee lake. It commonly runs out both tongues at the same time, but the motions of the heads seems not to be generally dependent upon each other. When food is given to one, the other will sometimes endeavour to snatch it away.

We regret to announce the destruction by fire, of the elegant Mansion of Jacob C. Wiekoff, Esq. situated in Berkley Township, about two miles from this city. The timely and efficient aid of the neighbours and those travelling on the road, caused much valuable furniture and property to be saved; but owing to a scarcity of water and the fire having entire control of the uppermost rooms, the loss of the owner must be great. The fire commenced about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst.

Progress of Cholera.—Accounts from Quebec to 3d July, state that there is no considerable diminution of Cholera cases, but an evident decrease of the number of deaths. At Montreal the malady is on the decline, both in the number of cases and deaths. The pestilence has broken out at various places about Montreal not before mentioned. Above Montreal it has appeared only on the borders of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. It has been very fatal among the Indians at the village of Caughnawaga.

In Kingston they quote 147 cases and 47 deaths as the total to July 4th. The disease declining.

In Hallowell there were, to July 3d, 6 cases and 2 deaths. No new cases after June 30th.

In Brockville they had, to July 3d, 8 cases, 3 deaths, 5 recovered and 3 remaining.

In St. Regis, to June 28th, there were 34 cases and 15 deaths.

In Cornwall, under same date, they report 5 deaths the previous week, and none sick.

In Prescott they report to July 1st, 60 cases and 23 deaths, only 3 of which were among the regular inhabitants.

The greatest alarm prevails among the troops near Fort Grafton, under the command of Col. Twiggs. Of about 200 recruits, who composed a part of the detachment, only 60 remain with the old troops; the rest have deserted and dispersed in every direction. Lieut. Lacy is the only officer who had been sick; he died of the Cholera. A letter from Major Thompson to a gentleman in this city, states, that there is no sickness among the soldiers within the Fort.

The Montreal Herald of the 11th inst. congratulates its subscribers on the evident diminution of the Epidemic at that place. It states, however, that cases still occur, and are generally fatal. "At Chambly and its vicinity, but principally along the line of the little river and road from Montreal, 900 cases have occurred, of which 53 have ended in death. Of 600 laborers on the canal, exclusive of women and children, only 30 have been attached, and of these seven only have terminated fatally."

The Detroit Journal of the 11th, states that one of the officers, Lieut. Clay, had died of the Cholera. It adds, "The other officers we learn, are yet in health. So great is the alarm which prevails among the troops, that 130 recruits, who composed a part of the detachment, have deserted and dispersed in every direction.—We hear that no sickness has yet occurred among the troops within the fort.

CHLORIDE, though very good in its place, is very bad out of its place. It is out of its place both in a sitting, or sleeping room, as the exhalation it imparts to the atmosphere is very obnoxious to the lungs. The first effects are a vertigo, and a difficulty of breathing, followed by diminished dreams and the night-mare. Keep all your apartments clean, and there will be no occasion for Chloride, and no danger of pulmonary complaints.

Pestilence in New York.

The account of the progress of the Cholera in New York, which we gave in our last paper, embraced from the commencement of the disease, to Thursday, the 13th inst. We therefore continue our table of cases and deaths from that date.

		Cases.	Deaths.
Friday, July 13th	City, private practice	37	18
	Hospitals	30	23
	Bellevue	35	17
Total		101	48
Saturday, 14th	City	43	15
	Hospitals	42	29
	Bellevue	30	23
Total		115	66
Sunday, 15th	City	60	38
	Hospitals	53	21
	Bellevue	20	25
Total		133	84
Monday, 16th	City	68	45
	Hospitals	50	39
	Bellevue	21	12
Total		163	94
Tuesday, 17th	City	60	50
	Hospitals	63	28
	Bellevue	82	13
Total		165	91
Wednesday, 18th	City	85	28
	Hospitals	28	36
	Bellevue	14	14
Total		126	78
Thursday, 19th	City	114	47
	Hospitals	77	32
	Bellevue	11	10
Total		202	89

RECAPITULATION.

Cases and Deaths from the commencement of the disease to the 19th July;	617	331
From 13th July to 19th, as above	907	508
Grand Total	1514	739

The fatality, it will be seen, has much increased, and in a greater ratio than the number of cases. This is a discouraging feature in the disease, and one that, we confess, carries unexpectedly. We suspect, however, that the process of cleansing, has not been pursued in New York, to the extent it might have been. In the general panic which arose on the breaking out of the disease, the chief desire of those in good circumstances, appears to have been to escape from the city; consequently the authorities were left without sufficient aid, to enable them to continue their exertions, in purifying and cleansing, with success.

The cholera appears also, within the last week, to have taken a higher range in society, and attacked a number of persons whose habits and mode of living, have been regulated by care and discretion. Several distinguished gentlemen are now labouring under the effects of the disease. The wife of one of the editors of the Courier and Inquirer, is numbered among the fatal cases. Still, by far the greater portion of the cholera victims, are the dissolute and filthy. The Journal of Commerce, in reference to this fact, gives the following details:

"J. R. Peters, Esq. was called at 4 o'clock yesterday, morning to the building No. 160 Christopher street, owned by Mr. Clark. He found in it twelve families, consisting in all of about 60 persons—Irish, Scotch, English, Dutch, and almost every thing else. In the garret was one child dead of the Cholera, in a back room another and in the cellar a third. In the same miserable cellar were two children sick with cholera, and *several children in health*, with little to cover them besides filth. The two sick children were sent to Greenwich Hospital. After ascertaining sufficient force, the twelve families were compelled to quit the premises, and most of them taken to the Bakers' Snug Harbour, where the children were washed and clothed, and the adults purified as far as it could be done. The S. S. Harbour was opened on Saturday as a temporary almshouse. Believue being now rather a hospital than an almshouse.

At 229 Mott street, a nest of Irish boarding house, near the Catholic Cathedral, there had been up to Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, eight deaths, and three other persons were then sick.

It is also to be noted that nearly half of the cases, reported yesterday, occurred in the vicinity of the Five Points; and the other half in different foul spots, resorts of abject wretchedness and dens of infamy. It is worthy of remembrance, that a large majority of the women of the town in Paris, perished by the disease; and a like event may be anticipated here, under like circumstances. The city authorities are imperatively called upon to remove entirely the inhabitants of the Five Points; and to give the place a thorough purification. Any attempt to whitewash a den of vice, which we could mention that are as filthy as ever, to which no attention has been paid for weeks.

A diversity of sentiment has prevailed among the New York editors, in regard to the Cholera, since its appearance in that city. Most of the journals have attempted to quiet the fears of the people by representing the pestilence in its most favorable light, and perhaps by suppressing facts which they deemed calculated to alarm the public. This policy the Courier and Inquirer has justly reprobated; the editors have felt it their duty to publish the whole truth, though it be indeed disheartening. Their paper of Saturday last has the following, which we have no question is correct:

"We are not alarmists—on the contrary every consideration of interest and of feeling, is calculated to induce us to suppress rather than exaggerate the facts daily developed. Business in our city is literally at a stand, and during the past four weeks our collections have been arrested.—At this moment they are minus Six Thousand Dollars what they would have been if this pestilence had not visited us, and when we say that the disease is on the increase we advise the Inspector to do his duty without reference to any other authority. We again call upon the board of Health to make arrangements to report daily all the deaths which occur by cholera, instead of those only which happen before the cases are reported by the attending physicians. It is their duty to do so, and their constituents will not be satisfied unless that duty is performed.

In Albany, the Cholera appears to have gained ground. Twenty-eight cases were officially reported on Friday last; twenty-seven on Saturday, and seventeen on Sunday. In many of the villages along the Hudson, as well as upon the whole canal route, the disease has appeared. In Canada it appears to be declining.

Cholera Cases and Deaths.—The Cholera has been very fatal in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the past week. The Gazette of the 13th inst. says:—"Since the commencement of the disease, 1,014 cases have been reported to the Board of Health, of which 417 have died, and 597 have recovered. Of the cases reported during the last week, 202 have died, and 312 recovered. Of the deaths, 114 were males and 88 females. Of the cases reported during the last week, 114 were males and 198 females. Of the deaths, 28 are employed in cordage and spinning; 6 sawing; 5 painting; 17 weaving; 12 tailoring; 8 cooking and baking; 11 at housework; 1 painting; 1 writing; and 12 sick and invalid. Of the females, 28 are employed in cordage and spinning; 6 sawing; 5 painting; 17 weaving; 12 tailoring; 8 cooking and baking; 11 at housework; 1 painting; 1 writing; and 12 sick and invalid.

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

Monday, July 15.—The true cause of Franklin's progress in regard to economy, can never be properly maintained; certainly they never have been prized as they should be. It is this which induces the rich young man, upon taking up a bundle of Poor Richard's Essays, to exclaim,—"how extraordinary that I never saw matters in this light before." The plain and convincing arguments of the old philosopher, shed a new light over his intellect, and the almost annual Poor Richard's Almanack which has lain among rubbish for years, is hunted out, and as a book of reference, placed upon his newspapers.

John Marsh, a gentleman who served his time in endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of his neighbor's coins, and how they may best be "made and repaired," and who in after life, took to phlebotomizing by way of variety, in a disciple of the Franklin school. His theory, (when he had one, which by the way is now almost time out of mind,) consisted exclusively of pamphlets "from the desk and Richard," which he studied from morning to night, and from night to morning. John had all their aphorisms by heart, and it was his constant care to apply each and all of them to his business. It were curious to see John's operations; when he made shoes he invariably put three rows of thread around the soles, instead of one, because "a stitch in time saves nine," as Poor Richard says, and he wisely concluded from that fact, that three stitches must save three times nine. In view of this, upon all articles he manufactured, he put three prices, because, as he himself frequently told his customers—"The shoes I make will never want mending, therefore, pay the price of the new shoes and the mending together." This species of logic however did not take, and after years of painful labor, as which John took the whole of his capital, he determined to realize an independence by bleeding. Firm he bled himself, his dog, his wife and children, about twice every week, to get his hand in, and "to make perfect," as Poor Richard says, and at the end of three months he ventured to put out a sign, containing simply the expressive words, in capitals—

"I BLEEDS."

In the mean time, however, his wife and dog toppled over from pure weakness, and John was obliged to procure a housekeeper to take care of his children, while he attended to the shop. She proved a most voracious eater, and pertinaciously resisted all John's attempts to reduce her appetite, by lessening her wages. In less than a year, an powerful were circumstances against the modern philosopher, that he was compelled to evalue himself a favorite expression of Poor Richard—"always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom." John gave up business from necessity, and took to lecturing.

John became a vagrant, and an intemperate drinker, but such was the strength of his belief, in the sayings of Poor Richard, that he attributed his misfortunes to any thing else but an adherence to them. He was found on Sunday night, stowed away in a large shipping box on one of our wharves, snoring in regular cadences, to the tune of—"Is the down hill of life." &c. The watch cried, "Hollos, Kinder, what's the matter?"

"I'm coming, thank'ye; three o'clock, is it; well here goes—"early to bed and early to rise," &c. as Poor Richard says—why watchee, how do do?"

"Pretty well—hope you're the same—but come downey, you're a rum'un—I smells the alcohol."

"You don't? well now that's more than I do myself—but I say, stranger, if that's all you want, I'll turn in again and finish my dream—"a light supper and a clear conscience ensures repose." as Poor Richard says."

"Hark'ye, my chicken, that's no go—you're blue, and goes to the watchus."

"How! you're grey, my pipkin, en cut sick, or I'll pelt you to kill. Mr. Dorseledais." "A constant drooping wears away stones," as Poor Richard says."

John then with respect laid his fist on Charley's nose, but it fell short, and before he could repeat the attempt, his heels were in the air. His body, however, soon gained its equilibrium, and he lay at full length, unable to rise. He was wheeled in to the watchhouse, and this morning fined and discharged.

Peter Whillop, a journeyman carpenter, was overhauled on Saturday night, at an hour somewhat late, for decent people to be without shelter, singing, hallooing and dancing, and otherwise going, to the great detriment of the quiet and good order of the city. In Thirteenth street he came plump up against a watchman, whom he had hold of, and requested to assist in the chorus.

"That will do, master—and the watch—but I sings nothing but the hout."

"Come, call that, my friend; I'll teach you, come now, after me,—eight notes—faw!"

"After you, faw I a good joke that—but I say—its Sunday, and hear'ke be quet."

"Quiet—I don't know such a note—come open your mouth fee a duer, you say," "say, I sir," when I bid you—"

"Look here, old Grimes, leave off your palaver—you've got the wrong cow by the ear—mizzen straight, or I'll clap you in limbo."

"Why, watchee, you old crowker, you're as dumb as you look—can't sing a note!—look ye—the man who's got no music in his soul, is fit for treasons, traigems and spales—ha! ha!"

"What do you say you call me, call me a spile?—that's plenty—come come, no no get off, no trundle."

Whereupon Peter was taken to the watchhouse, and then coming before his honor, to whom he alleged he had been drinking rather freely. He was fined and discharged.

A number of young men, respectable in appearance, were brought up, charged by watchman Tease, and a substitute by the name of Smith, with having been riotous and boisterous at a fancy ball—room, known as the Chatham, on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, during the night of the 4th inst. The room was kept up until one o'clock, when the company broke up, and the parties accused, with a large number of others, formed in procession, and marched through the streets, with various kinds of music, some playing the fife, others the drum, while a few contented themselves with whistling and singing. Several of the party were dressed in fancy costumes, and others in their ordinary attire. The whole made a most ludicrous appearance, and caused a great deal of noise and confusion. This was the first offence of the kind, which we could mention that are as filthy as ever, to which no attention has been paid for weeks.

Tease, in concluding his testimony, stated that he had called upon Bowen, watchman on the Locust street beat, to assist him in capturing the noisy ones, and that Bowen had refused, alleging that they were his friends!

One of the young gentlemen took upon himself the defence, and stated that the persons who had disturbed Tease, by the uproar, were a distinct party, having no possible connection, either by concert or acquaintance, with himself and companions. His friends, he declared, a few minutes before twelve, left the Walnut street theatre, and proceeded on their way home. In Locust street they met Bowen, the watchman, and being well acquainted, they sat down, and for half an hour or so, held a comfortable chat. While there, the noisy party passed from an oyster cellar near by, and accompanied the claimant to which Tease alluded. This was the first they had seen together, and when Tease came up, he charged them very abruptly with being the guilty persons.

Bowen was called as a witness, and in addition to sustaining the statement fully, he added that his friend Tease was very fond of fishing in other people's waters!

With a view to ascertain fully the merits of these conflicting statements, the mayor adjourned the case for a further hearing. In the mean time the young men were allowed to depart, each giving the clerk his name and residence.

Some fifteen of twenty black and white vagrants, all charged with intoxication, were examined and fined;—which closes the morning's business.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

July 16, 1832.

Petitions were presented from George Pepper, for permission to make an opening into the sewer in Mulberry street, for the purpose of draining his lot—and from sundry citizens, praying for the prompt repairing of an alley, running from South to Barrs street—and referred to the paving committee with power to act.

The supplement to "the Ordinance to prevent the construction of wooden and brick pinned buildings, and for preventing the extension of injuries from fire," passed by the Select Council, was not concurred in by the Common Council.

A letter was received and read, from Dr. W. H. Delaney, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, containing an invitation to Councils to attend the Commencement on the 21st inst. Councils resolved to meet in the Chamber on that day, and proceed to attend the Commencement in accordance with the invitation of the Provost.

An Ordinance was passed, granting permission to Joseph Roberts to lay an iron pipe from his cellar into the sewer in Dock street.

A resolution was adopted, directing the City Commissioners to repair Spruce street from Delaware Third to Fourth streets.

An Ordinance was passed, giving authority to the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to lay iron pipes from their Gas works in Lodge Alley, along the said Alley into the sewer in Seventh street, for the purpose of carrying off the waste water from the Gas works.

Resolutions were adopted, directing the City Commissioners as soon as practicable to fill up Ashton street—and also one for the discharge of the Paving Committee from the further consideration of the petition of Nathan Bunker, Esq.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE SHAWNEE AND COMMANCHE INDIANS.

We are indebted to a gentleman residing at Washington, Hempstead county, for the following particulars of a fight between the Shawnees and Commanche Indians, which took place above the 30th ult. on Red River, near the Cross Timbers.

"About twenty days since, twenty-five Shawnee Indians fought three hundred and fifty Commanche Indians, on Red River, near the Cross Timbers. The Shawnees attacked the Commanches, about day light, and the battle lasted until near sunset, when the Commanches retreated, leaving seventy-seven of their party dead; the Shawnees lost only nine of their men. This appears to be an unreasonable story, but I have it from good authority, indeed, my informant saw most of the seventy-seven scalps.

"On Saturday next (June 16) the Shawnees and Choctaws are to hold a Council, for the purpose of raising a large party to make war upon the Pawnees and Commanches. It is understood that the Cherokees, Kickapoos, Creeks, &c. will all join against them."—*Arkansas Gazette.*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

STILLMAN'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Editor—Having noticed in several papers, different and equally incorrect accounts of the late battle of our army on Sycamore Creek, I am of opinion that a short account by one of the actors in that tragedy, will not be altogether unacceptable to your readers. I also deem obtaining or unacceptable to your readers. I also deem obtaining or unacceptable to your readers. I also deem obtaining or

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, July 21, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Several others have been made, within a month or two past, by some individuals utterly destitute of any thing worthy reading, to impose articles upon us original which have appeared in other journals. In one or two cases, through inadvertence on our part, and the absence of suspicion, they have been successful; and the result is that we have unintentionally given offence to some of our editorial corps, who justly consider this matter an infringement on their rights.

Upon these impositions were detected, we have made our exertions to ferret out the authors, and are entirely successful. They will conscientiously observe to be interdicted, by the endorsement and assistance of every honest editor, and such will be their fate, as soon as we give our names to the public. In the large business, that an enemies of society will exhort them to desist from such mean practices, we shall be by the observant pop which we hold out generally for their use, until the off-set is received. We trust we may not have occasion to insist, but should it unfortunately call the next time we attempt of the kind it shall be. We pity and spurn the pusillanimous littleness of soul, and its cowardice which prompt the deed.

The poetry by "M. R. H." is of small objective. The sentiment is unobjective, and with a second revision—avoiding a flagrant anachronism, which the author has allowed to escape him—it may be worthy of publication.

R. C. C.'s "Morning Walk" is decidedly a burn, with an allusion to St. Laura, which smacks strongly of *bull*. The verses were good enough, however, in the piece, which induces us to regret that the writer did not choose a but or subject for his genius.

C. W. is thus informed.

A. C. by "Sarah L." we are obliged to reject on account of incorrectness of language, evident to several persons. It is impossible to arrive at the author's meaning, especially in the last paragraph of prose.

"E. J." we beg to decline.

The "Reminiscence," by Democrat, we cannot insert on account of its numerous incidents or longitude. In both these points it is far too long, and contraindicates, which compel us to pass the MS. under, at least, till we have more leisure for examination and correction.

The verses from our Cherubusco correspondent, as well as the letter, are at his disposal. It will meet attention.

"Sketches," by "H. M. Dodge, jr." is in the press; by various shall have place speedily.

The sketches of "H." would do injustice to those other correspondents, whose articles, equally as entertaining, have been rejected for want of room.

The "Last of the Horses," we beg to return to the author.

There is among the dissolute and depraved of the city, we are pleased to say, a sensible reformation of habit. The startling fact that the drunken and licentious have every where been the first victims of the cholera, has opened the eyes of such to the impending danger, and many have entirely abandoned their demoralizing and pernicious practices. We see fewer instances of intoxication in the streets; riots and assaults are less frequent, and among those most prone to disorder—the inhabitants of filthy places—there are symptoms of a change. We trust that this reformation will be permanent. Providence, in allowing this calamity to visit us, has unquestionably in view, some object of good—perhaps to teach us a lesson of humiliation; perhaps to sweep off from the face of the earth those who have long been a burthen and a reproach; or perhaps by a display of his awful power, to turn the evil to most from the error of their ways.—To all there is in this visitation of distress, a lesson of admonition, by which it should be the business of all to profit.

Councils should pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of green fruits in our markets, which are now overstocked with them. Such a measure would be as effective as a preventive of cholera, as any sanitary regulation which has been adopted. The great and unusual mortality among children last week, is to be ascribed to no other cause than that of indulging in eating green apples, pears, &c. Parents should be cautious in regulating the diet of their children, and eschew these things as they do poison.

The intelligence from Europe received by the late arrival at *New York*, possesses much interest. The *Reform* Bill has finally passed the House of Peers by a majority of eighty-four votes, twenty-two members only voting in the negative. In *France*, during the funeral of Gen. Lamarque, which took place on the 5th of a revolutionary attempt was made, which was not suppressed until several hundred Parisians were killed. Louis Philippe—the citizen king—was in a fair way of losing his head.

Mr. John D. Jeffries, editor of the St. Joseph Sentinel, published at South Bend, Indiana, complains, in his paper of July 4th, of an outrage committed upon himself by a portion of the 40th regiment Indiana militia. It appears that in his paper of a previous date, Mr. Jeffries made some remarks, insinuating that the main object of the troop in marching out, was an improper one, connecting with a money-making scheme; and implicating, at the same time, the courage of the men, in case of a combat with any tangible enemy. Upon the return of the regiment to South Bend—which happened the day after the publication of his offensive editorial—he was assailed in the street, and threatened with extermination unless he would consent to make a suitable apology. Not wishing to make so speedy an exit, he agreed to the only alternative, and immediately betook himself to his closet, where he penned a retraction of his former assertion. The retraction is, however, after the manner of editors, rather a reiteration of the charges, than an apology, and in that light we presume, it will be considered. The issue is not stated.

The Gulenian of the 27th ult. contains loose accounts of several recent skirmishes between the hostile Indians and detachments of the Illinois volunteers, which appear to have resulted in no great injury to either side. On the 25th, Apple river fort was attacked by 150 Sacs, who, after firing for about an hour, were beaten off with loss. Only one person in the fort was killed. Gen. Atkinson, with a strong force, was in pursuit of the main body of the Indians, at the last advices.

Near the village of Hudson, N. Y. on Saturday evening last, as Mr. Adam Emerick and wife were returning in a one horse wagon, from an excursion, Mr. E. found it necessary to take off the halter from his horse, to tie a large spinning wheel he had in his wagon; just as he had taken off the bridle and the halter, the horse took fright at a Buffalo skin he discovered in the wagon, and set off at full speed, Mr. E. being unable by any means to prevent it. Mrs. Emerick, becoming alarmed, attempted to escape by jumping out of the wagon, in doing which her head struck with such violence on the ground, as to produce an instant vomiting of blood, and a discharge of blood from one ear; after lingering in a miserable situation through the night, she expired early on Sunday morning.

THE CHOLERA IN THIS CITY.

We are under the necessity of announcing to-day, that a few cases of *malignant cholera* have occurred in our city. They were reported in the early part of the week, and, we are pleased to say, have not been followed, as in other cities, by an immediate and fatal increase. —To escape the pestilence altogether, we believe morally impossible, from the nature of the disease; but we have many strong and substantial reasons for supposing its desolating touch here, will be comparatively light. Greater precaution has been taken in this city, in the way of cleansing and purification, than has been effected in any other place; the materials upon which the cholera usually operates, are few; the habits of our people are also a barrier against its approach, and fear, that powerful engine in extending its ravages, has but little influence over us. It will, therefore, we feel assured, not desolate our city, nor to any alarming extent, increase the number of deaths.

The Board of Health, at noon, on Monday, reported the following cases:—

122 Coates st. N. L.—1 female.....*dead.*
do. 1 female.....*dead.*
179 St. John st. do.—1 female.....*convalescent.*
91 Green st. do.—1 male.....*convalescent.*
21 Mead alley, Southwark—1 female....*dead.*

The cases in Coates street, Northern Liberties, were the wife and mother of a Mr. Ferguson, who arrived from New York, about twelve days since, where he had been on urgent business. Immediately upon his arrival he was taken sick, and on Friday of last week he died.—His conversation during his illness was continually upon the subject of the cholera, and the fears of his wife were so operated upon, that without any developement of unusual symptoms, she deemed it necessary to take medicine. Without consulting a physician she took *sixteen grains of calomel* on Saturday, and after exposing herself she fell sick in reality. A physician was sent for, who upon being informed of the circumstances immediately declared her case hopeless. She died on Sunday. The other took sick about the same time; was on the recovery when she imprudently exposed herself likewise, which caused relapse and death. The case in Mead alley, was that of a large and corpulent hardworking woman. She died in a few hours after the first symptoms manifested themselves.

At noon, on Tuesday, the Board of Health reported but one case of malignant cholera, a female in South street above Second, convalescent; and a doubtful case in Kensington.

No new cases were reported on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday.

Thus far, therefore, there appears no just cause for alarm. Our citizens will, we presume, generally remain at their posts, and continue business as usual. This is the wisest plan that can be pursued. To leave the city, and incur the anxiety and fatigue of travelling, to escape the disease, is worse than madness, and is almost invariably attended with distressing results.

The ordinary cholera morbus and diarrhœa are the prevalent diseases of the city at this time, which are managed without difficulty, if medical aid be early called in.

"Should the stock of the Bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a Bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections, would run in the same direction, there can be no doubt. All its operations within, would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without; controlling our currency; receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy."

The above paragraph forms a principal argument in General Jackson's *Veto Message*, and a more absurb positition was, perhaps, never taken by the most obscure logician. The President seems entirely to have forgotten, that in case of war, Congress have the power to confiscate bank stock and property of *every* description, held under this government by foreigners, the instant the safety of the country demands it. It is a libel on the patriotism of our national legislature, to suppose this prerogative will not be enforced, when it becomes essentially necessary.

The President in his Message also complains that Congress have done wrong in pushing the Bank question at this Session. This complaint is extraordinary, as he has himself, in every message, strongly urged the subject upon the attention of our representatives. Connected therewith, it is true, was a project for the establishment of a *National Bank*, or *Exchequer*, but so unpopular were his views in respect to it, that no member of either house, ever dared to risk his reputation by bringing the matter before Congress in business form. How exceedingly unjust is it, therefore, for the President to veto a bill which has been passed by Congress mainly in pursuance of his own recommendations!

We conclude in this paper the extract from the able Report of the Committee of the College of Physicians on the subject of the Cholera, which we commenced last week. The document is from the pen of Dr. Bell, one of the editors of the Journal of Health, a gentleman who unites to extensive Medical research, an accurate knowledge of the history of this particular disease. We commend the article to the attention of every reader.

Complaints of subscribers of miscarriage and delay in receiving the Post, have been unusually numerous for a few months past. We cannot ourselves account for these omissions, as all papers *are carefully done up and packed in strong wrappers*, and delivered at the Post Office, as regularly as the day of publication arrives. Our friends in the South and West are assured that the fault complained of, is not ours. We have made frequent representations of these grievances at our Post Office, but the officers declare themselves unable either to account for the omissions, or to adopt any measures to remedy them.

The most natural supposition, in view of these complaints, is, that the Post is much admired by certain officers of the government, through whose hands it passes, and that they detain it to obtain a glimpse of the passing news. To this we should have no objection if our subscribers did not sustain great injury, and we much unjust reproach. To obviate all difficulty, if this supposition be correct, we promise such officers, if they will forward us their address, to send them the Post, gratis, so that they may avoid, in future, laying themselves open to a prosecution. If this request be not acceded to, and the complaints are continued, we shall try what can be effected by an earnest application to the Postmaster General.

The Sanitary Committee of the city meet at the Mayor's office, daily, at 12 o'clock, to receive reports from their officers and citizens in relation to the health and state of the city. The Sanitary Committee of the Northern Liberties meet daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M. at the Commissioners' Hall, in Third street, for similar purposes.

The observance of Thursday last, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, was very general throughout the city and districts. The stores and public offices were closed, and business in a great measure suspended. Among all classes of citizens a deep sensibility seemed to prevail in regard to the objects of the day, and the attendance upon divine worship was unusually full. The various sects of christians held preaching and prayer meetings in their churches, some, three and four times during the day. Several of the discourses delivered, we have heard spoken of as peculiarly appropriate, eloquent and interesting. In all the churches prayers were offered up to Providence, that he would chasten the uplifted hearts of his people, and in mercy be pleased to spare the inhabitants of our fair city, from pestilence and desolation. Many of the pious worshipers, no doubt, with a confidence that their strength was in the hands of one mighty to save, were emboldened to say with David—" when calamity visited me I cried unto the Lord, and he delivered me out of my distresses."

Most sincerely do we hope that the devotions of the day may infuse new confidence into the hearts of all—that fear and alarm may be banished from among us, and the mourning of the people turned into rejoicing for the multiplied favors of God.

We have advices from Trenton, stating that the case of Hendrickson vs. Shotwell, involving in its issue the merits of the controversy between the Orthodox and Hicksites parties in the Society of Friends has been decided in favor of the former. The Chancellor, Gov. Vroom, having been council for one of the parties, before his election, the cause was heard by Chief Justice Ewing and Justice Drake of the Supreme Court; both of whom gave elaborate opinions on the question.

Three notorious thieves, whose names are Peter Bowerman, John Butler, and Avery Ecker son, were arrested in New York one evening last week. A quantity of stolen goods was found in their possession.

The soap and candle manufacturing establishment, in St. John near Green street, N. L. occupied by Mr. Daniel Eisen, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday morning last. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

The assemblage in the State House yard, on Monday afternoon, convened in reference to President Jackson's Veto on the United States Bank, was the largest that has ever been known in the city for many years past. The members present are estimated at from six thousand to eight thousand. At four o'clock precisely, the meeting was called to order, by the appointment of officers, and the business prosecuted with entire unanimity. A feeling of deep interest seemed to pervade the breast of every individual in the immense multitude, and to the remarks of the speakers, and the proceedings in general, the most marked attention was paid.

The officers of the meeting were generally original Jackson men, and the speakers Clay and Wirt men, who joined on this occasion, in reference to what they justly considered a far more interesting and important matter, than any connected with party feeling. Upon such a question as that of sustaining the Bank, all men may join, for all are directly or indirectly concerned in its continuance. As an expression of the sentiments of the people of Philadelphia, and we may add, of the state of Pennsylvania, upon a national subject of great interest, we give the proceedings of the meeting entire.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, opposed to the message of General Jackson placing his Veto on the bill renewing the charter of the United States Bank, and likewise opposed to the re-election of General Jackson as President of the United States, held on Monday, July 16, 1832, at 4 P. M. in Independence Square, agreeably to public notice,

DANIEL GROVES was appointed President.

James Harper, John R. Keen, Nathan Jones, (of Blockley) Israel Roberts and John Maitland, vice presidents, and

William H. Read and Charles J. Jack, secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, Josiah Randall introduced, with some pertinent remarks, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have read with astonishment, indignation and alarm, the message of the President of the United States, accompanying his return of the bill for rechartering the bank of the United States. With astonishment, that the highest officer of the government, should wantonly trifle with the best interests of the country, and reject the expressed wishes of a majority of the people.—With indignation at the injustice which distinguishes every line of that discreditable document, and with alarm at the unconstitutional and disorganizing doctrines, which have for the first time prevailed in the proceedings of our government.

Resolved, That in the language, doctrines, temper and purposes of that message, we perceive additional and incontrovertible evidence, that the opinions and actions of the President, are controlled by the influence of factious and designing men, who seek their own continuance in power, even at the sacrifice of the country, the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the principles of that message, if carried fully into practice, as they are sure to be upon the re-election of Jackson, would leave no man safe in the employment of his property, would place the honest earnings of the industrious classes at the disposal of the idle, the profligate and the vicious; would subvert every pillar of the constitution, and remove every land mark of the law, and would substitute for a government of perfect freedom and perfect equality, a system of anarchy corruption and misrule, naturally terminating in absolute despotism.

Resolved, That in the tone and language of that message, we recognize a determination on the part of Gen. Jackson, to be the dictator of a submissive, not the President of a free, people—a determination to strike down every other department of the government, and to arrogate to himself the high functions which the constitution has wisely entrusted to other hands.

Resolved, That the rejection of the Bank of the United States, the repeated assaults of President Jackson upon the principles of protection to American industry, upon the authority of the Supreme Court, and upon the independence of both Houses of Congress, have severed every just and honorable tie by which the people of Pennsylvania were connected with him.

Resolved, That the re-election of a President whose official path has been literally strewed with his own violated pledges, and with the disappointed hopes of his patriotic friends, who has thus wantonly trampled upon the interests of his fellow citizens and upon the Constitution of his country, would, in the estimation of this meeting, be a national calamity, the consequences of which we cannot contemplate without a shudder.

Resolved, That we will use all lawful and honourable means, by opposing the re-election of Andrew Jackson, to avert this calamity—and we solemnly call upon our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania and of the Union, hereby and manfully to contend at the approaching election for maintenance of those principles, and the promotion of those rights, which the patriots of our revolution sealed with their blood.

Charles J. Jack offered the following resolutions, accompanied by some remarks suited to the occasion. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the veto of president Jackson he has shown an utter contempt of the unanimous voice of Pennsylvania, expressed through her Legislature, and delegation in Congress, both with regard to the Bank, the Tariff, and the Judiciary.

Resolved, That the hostility of General Jackson to Pennsylvania is an extraordinary as it is ungrateful, as it is not to be doubted that to her active, persevering, and permanent support, is he mainly indebted for his elevation to the presidency.

Daniel W. Fane offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. George M. Dallas and William Wilkins, Senators from Pennsylvania, for having, after a full discussion and deliberation being had on the Executive Veto to the Bill for rechartering the Bank, continued to vote for the passage of said Bill, and that the Secretaries are instructed to communicate the same to those gentlemen.

Joseph Randall offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation.

Whereas it is believed, that at this time a decided and unequivocal majority of the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, but owing to the division of his opponents into distinct and independent interests, the individuals constituting this majority may be defeated in their common wishes and desires: Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, to lay aside all minor prejudices and predilections, and to make in one concentrated effort in support of an electoral ticket whose will prevent the vote of the Electoral college of Pennsylvania being given to General Andrew Jackson at the next Presidential election.

On motion of John Price Wetherill, the thanks of the meeting were presented to the officers.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of Philadelphia.

DANIEL GROVES, President.

JAMES HARPER,
NATHAN JONES,
JOHN E. KEES,
JOHN MAITLAND,
ISRAEL ROBERTS. } Vice Presidents.

Wm. H. Hood,
Chas. J. Jack. } Secretaries.

The Ithaca Journal mentions that some workmen employed in the vicinity of that place, in digging a well, dug up a *toad* which was imbedded in a solid layer of clay, *twenty-five and a half feet* below the surface of the ground. It was in a torpid state when found, of a pale color, and extremely cold to the touch: but the next day appeared nearly restored to the full faculties of life and animation. Similar instances of reptiles being found enclosed even in solid rock, have been authenticated.

The Jackson men of the city have issued a call for a town meeting on Monday afternoon, in the State House Yard. It is addressed to all who adhere to the cause of the President—"*Bank or no Bank.*"

From the New York American.

At Buffalo two deaths had occurred, which, as they occasioned much sensation, the Board of Health investigated them, and report of the first, a female, that she "died of inflammation of the bowels, and had neither cramp nor other symptoms of Cholera," but that from the circumstance of the funeral procession passing in front of the United States Bank, at the usual hour of shutting up, the closing of the doors and shutters were looked upon by the bystanders as an evidence of dread of infection, and therefore with the true logic of panic, (which is pretty much the same here, and at Buffalo, and at Newport, and every where,) the cause was pronounced one of cholera.

The other was reported by Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, as "a genuine case of epidemic cholera." Thereupon the Board of Health, with the consent of the family of the deceased man, caused a *post mortem* examination to be made, which resulted in finding—

"The stomach, intestines, and the whole of the peritonæum, highly inflamed—the liver and its appendages perfectly healthy. The stomach, instead of the fluid resembling *rice water*, which is said always to be found there in cases of the cholera, contained meat in large masses, pieces of *dried apples, onions, green peas, green currants*, and common *red cherries*. These last were swallowed stones and all; and of this mass, all perfectly undigested, the stomach contained *three pounds and ten ounces*, by actual weight!!

The man who had committed this excess, had previously thereto been indisposed and under medical treatment. Hence the Board of Health reasonably conclude that the intervention of cholera was not necessary to account for this death, and no other of any equivocal character had occurred.

On the evening of the 4th, the owner of a small grocery in Westfield, with another individual, while drawing liquor from a cask, accidentally brought the flame of the lamp in contact with the spirits, by which they were inflamed, the cask exploded, and the men were enveloped in the flames of the burning liquid, which were extinguished by their being rolled in the sand, after they were sadly burned.

"CAUTION.—Such were the evidently pestiferous effects of drinking ardent spirits during the prevalence of the Epidemic Cholera at Montreal, that the Taverns and Grog-shops were ordered to be closed by the authorities. In Quebec the sale of ardent spirits in less quantities than two gallons is interdicted on the recommendation of the Board of Health, on account of the Cholera. Shall these lessons—shall the whole experience, of a similar tenor, of Europe, be lost on the people of the United States in their preventive measures against this dire disease?"—*Jour. Health.*

HEALTH OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, July 13th, 1832.

The following gentlemen compose the Consulting Medical Board, appointed by the Board of Health:

THOS. T. HEWSON, M. D. — LEWIS P. THOMPSON, M. D.
WM. C. BREWSTER, M. D. — THOS. G. RUSSELL, M. D.
OTIS M'CLELLAN, M. D. — WM. D. BRINKLE, M. D.
ISAAC BLIKE, M. D. — SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.
JESSE R. BURDEN, M. D. — JOSEPH FARGOART, M. D.
JOHN V. SHARPLESS, M. D. — JOHN L. DORSEY, M. D.
DAVID B. CONDIT, M. D.

Attest: WM. A. MARTIN, Clerk.

Count de Survellieres, the Ex-King of Spain, bade farewell to his little republic at Bordentown, or rather his large family, comprising all the inhabitants of the place, on Tuesday, previous to his taking passage for France, in the packet ship of the 20th inst. and delivered a very feeling and appropriate address to upwards of two hundred persons, who had collected in the precincts to bid him farewell. Recent letters from Europe have probably led to this step. The Count bears with him the prayers of all who know him, and especially those who have been in any way connected with his domestic affairs, to all of whom he has presented some valuable acknowledgment of their integrity and attention to duty. Himself and family arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, in the Philadelphia, of the Citizens' Line.

One of the reasons given by President Jackson's Veto writers why the Bank Charter should not be extended, is, that the Stock is above par, and will rise still further. A like principle has this. Bank Stock is above par, probably, and for the wholesome business that it does for the public, must of course do well for itself; its stock therefore will naturally go above par. But no sure as it does, down with it—for an aristocracy. Don't extend its charter—its stock is above par! What must go do! Why let all the good banks, that are sound and well conducted, go to pot, and recharter those that have been mismanaged, whose stock is at 20 per cent. discount!—*Village Record.*

Advices from Tampico to the 12th June state, that all the Spaniards had been ordered to leave the country by the 11th of that month, and were emigrating as fast as possible. The siege of Vera Cruz had been raised, the Government party having broken up their camp, and were all retreating. Santa Anna was still at Vera Cruz, having sent 500 horsemen in pursuit of the Government party, and was daily expected to march for Mexico. It was reported at Tampico on the 11th that the old Governmental Ministers had resigned, and that Gen. Teran was then in command of the Government troops. The markets at Tampico were dull, and money scarce.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

In the course of a single day, last week the floating bridge at Gray's Ferry, was opened one hundred and seventeen times, to permit the passage of Ships, Schooners, Sloops, and Boats, plying on the Schuylkill. The same operation was required six thousand times in the year 1831. Batteaux, and other small boats, pass under the centre of the bridge.

We understand that Doctor Swaim has tendered to the Sanitary Committee of this city the use of the large Brewhouse in George street, for a Hospital, should the prevalence of the Cholera call for the use of such buildings.—The Committee have gratefully accepted the liberal offer.

Wm. M'Elvaine, Esq. Cashier of the United States Bank, tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, on Tuesday.

A male Ourang Outang has just arrived at this port, in the schooner Richmond, Captain Sharp, from the coast of Africa. He is about 30 inches high, four months old, and in good health.

The Harrisburg Telegraph states, that Charles H. Kirk, a member of the State Legislature, for the county of Philadelphia, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500, to take his trial at the term of the court in Dauphin county, held in August next, for an assault and battery committed upon the person of Wm. Waugh, Esq. a member from Washington county.

Gov. Cass, Secretary of War, has left Washington for Detroit. Will he ever resume his place in the cabinet of the present administration?

President Jackson, it is stated, is about to leave the seat of government on a visit to Tennessee.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from Cincinnati that on the morning of the 15th inst. the steamboat Portsmouth took fire while at the landing, and two of the crew were burnt to death, two others being severely injured. The boat was nearly destroyed.

The President has appointed Gov. Carroll of Tennessee, Gov. Stokes of South Carolina, and Robert Vaux, Esq. of this city, a committee to visit and examine the region west of the Mississippi, to which the emigrating Indians are about to be transferred.

A scoundrel of the name of George Smith, formerly an inmate of the State Prison, New York, made a visit to the fire in Courtland street, on Tuesday morning, and attempted to pick the pocket of H. Rankin, Esq. Mr. R. collared and secured him, and he is committed to prison. The villain, we are sorry to say, struck Mr. R. twice, and has seriously injured his right eye.

STABBING.—A man by the name of Hugh M'Callahan, was stabbed on Tuesday morning in or near Dyane street, by a female. At the time, the man was quarrelling with his wife, when the above woman interfered. He was taken from the steps of the Soup House to the hospital at half past ten. The woman was committed to Bridewell.

At the extensive fire which destroyed Barclay's Brewery, London, upwards of 2,000 bbls. of beer, were used in the engines to free of water. The white loss of property was estimated at 200,000 dollars.

An old man, named Reed, at Ithaca, N. Y. while under the influence of liquor, took a gun and discharged it at the head of his wife, with whom he had lived 30 years, while she was sitting at tea. Fortunately he was too drunk to take very good aim, and she escaped with only some slight wounds. He was committed for trial.

The Wilmington Journal states, that the wheat harvest in that vicinity commenced some days since, and that the prospect is favourable for the ingathering. The wheat crops are described as unusually good.

A carpenter, named Marshall, in a fit of intoxication fell from the top of a high building, in Boston, on Friday of last week, and struck upon a pile of bricks below. One of his legs was broken in two places, and he was otherwise much injured.

A house belonging to a Mrs. Baldwin, in Newark, N. J. and which was lately infected with the Cholera, was consumed by fire on Sunday evening last. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, whose conduct, we are sorry to find, is extensively justified.

We regret to perceive that Mrs. Brokit, the wife of one of the editors of the Courier & Inquirer, has fallen a victim to the Cholera. She was attacked on Saturday afternoon, and died on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A Mr. and Mrs. Jones are said to have died at New Haven on Saturday last, with the Cholera. Two or three persons had been previously attacked with the disease. At Albany on the 13th, there were 28 new cases and 7 deaths. In Montreal on the 10th, there were seven new cases and 0 deaths. It is stated that the Cholera has disappeared from Kingston, and that the quarantine laws are done away with.

A letter from Pittsburgh, dated the 19th instant, and received this morning, assures us that city has never been more healthy than it is now. The writer, who may be relied on, declares that nothing has occurred to justify the report that the Cholera had appeared there.

Frederick William Schmidt has been recognised by the President of the United States, as consul of Hamburg for the state of Louisiana.

The half pay pensions to widows of officers, seamen and marines, who were killed in battle or who died in the naval service of the United States, has been extended for a further term of five years.

There are said to be indications at the South of bringing Mr. Calhoun before the public as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The President has appointed John K. Kane, of Philadelphia, G. W. Campbell, of Tennessee, and Thomas M. Williams, of Mississippi, Commissioners under the Treaty with France. The appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston on Monday, passed an order repealing all regulations requiring a quarantine on vessels arriving from ports of the Russian empire and the Baltic Seas.

ANOTHER MRS. CHAPMAN.—We understand that a Mrs. Fry, of Licking county, Ohio, has been indicted for the murder of her husband. She gave him arsenic in his victuals.

A *census* of the sheep and dogs in Washington county, in Ohio, was taken this spring by the assessors, and the result shows a total of 38,947 sheep, and 1,448 dogs within that county.

The profits of a gaming establishment in London, have been announced at 700,000*l.*, for the past year.

Enterprising.—Mrs. Trollope, speaking of the spirit of enterprise which actuates the Americans, says—"Could they once be persuaded that any part of the ocean had a bustle of dollars beneath it, I have no doubt that in about eighteen months, we should see a stout covered rail road leading direct to the spot."

The editors of the Courier and Enquirer state that their news boat, having run out of provisions after a cruise of six days, ran to Rhode Island for supply, but was driven off, with a pint of milk and a few sugars. These articles were tossed into the vessel from a small boat, and paid for at an extravagant price.

The expense of a complete course of studies in the Bowdoin College, Maine, for four years, is 456 dollars.—This includes every full and charge, even that of the diplomas.

RIDICULOUS.—The Sound steamboats from New York were not permitted to land their passengers at Providence nor Newport. They were put ashore in Massachusetts. We remember that last summer it was mentioned that much could be saved in land carriage by proceeding to the south part of Massachusetts from New York, and it is not impossible that the present aquamanhoness of Providence will now direct the course of passengers from that place.

The sale of *ardent spirits* in less quantities than *two gallons*, is interdicted at Quebec by recommendation of the Board of Health, on account of the Cholera.

A spontaneous *fire* is said to have occurred at Boston lately, caused by some rags being saturated with oil.

A shock resembling that of an earthquake, says the Middlebury, Vt. Free Press, was felt in that place on the evening of the 5th instant. It lasted some seconds.

The responsible editor of the *Gazette des Tribunaux* has just been condemned to nine months' imprisonment, a fine of 2000f. and costs, for attempting to excite hatred against the government, and holding up the King's person to contempt.

The Exeter, New-Hampshire Gazette always tells some tough lies in the last, it is stated that, on a young lady's backing out her dress more healthy than it is now. The writer, who may be relied on, declares that nothing has occurred to justify the report that the Cholera had appeared there.

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COMMUNICATION.

SEA BATHING.—The facilities of access to Tuckerton, New Jersey, are complete and frequent, four lines of stages ply between that place and Philadelphia, during the season, one line (the mail) three times a week, the other twice; all through in a day, between the rising and setting sun. Those who incline to inhale the exhilarating sea breezes, and dowsing into the great briny Atlantic ocean, bracing up the system, and laying up a stock of good health, preparatory to the *creeping on of old age*, will do well to quit their farms, stores and shops, and away to the Atlantic frontier, where they will find wholesome food, moderate charges, shooting, fishing, and boat sailing, at Parker's Island, the Long Beach company house, and at the Mansion of Health. A VISITER.

COMMUNICATION.

A physician was called, on Tuesday, to see a patient in Lombard street, labouring, it is said, under an attack of the Malignant Cholera, which, on investigation, proved to be a violent fit of the choke, and the patient was immediately relieved. There had been administered, in this case previous to the arrival of the physician, six or other nonsensical, a quantity of gum elast. The physician was incredulous, when first informed of this broken dose, but was assured by the patient himself and his friends that it had actually been swallowed. This is the way with thousands in this city, who, on the slightest symptom of indisposition, of any kind, immediately resort to drugs, and subject themselves to the grossest impositions. A dose of salts, or boiled, or broken glass, or any thing equally absurd, need only be recommended as a Cholera remedy, to be forthwith swallowed. Many a healthy digestion, and sound constitution will, doubtless be thus ruined, during the prevalence of the present alarm; for, it seems, people never will let themselves alone until they actually fret or physic themselves sick and even then will neglect to call in a physician, though there are hundreds at this moment, in this healthy city, who have absolutely nothing to do.

THE MARKET.—We note a decline in superfine flour since last report, about 450 barrels sold at $6. and upwards of 600 barrels at $5 75. No sales of Rye Flour reported. Corn meal is firm at last week's prices; sales of 100 bbls. at $3 25. and 400 barrels at $3 00. Very little Grain at market; but one load Pennsylvania Wheat reported, which sold on the Schuylkill at $1 10. Corn has been scarce, and in request, and higher prices obtained for the little received; white sold at 62 cents, and yellow 62½ cents. About 700 bags Coffee, Cargo of Uhilip I. from Batavia, has been sold at 12 cents, less 5 per cent. cash; some holders refuse such offers. No change of consequence in Sugar. Quoin and Genuine Teas are lower; Quicksilver is scarce, and higher prices than last quoted demanded.

ALMANAC.

1832. JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
21 SATURDAY,	4 47	7 13	5 22	
22 SUNDAY,	4 48	7 12	9 19	D. 8h. 8m.
23 MONDAY,	4 49	7 11	10 13	
24 TUESDAY,	4 50	7 10	11 12	
25 WEDNESDAY,	4 50	7 10	12 13	First 4 8 32
26 THURSDAY,	4 51	7 9	12 54	Full 12 8 54
27 FRIDAY,	4 52	7 8	1 35	Last 20 5 1
28 SATURDAY,	4 53	7 7	2 35	New 27 8 54

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday morning, 12th inst. at St. John's Church by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, F. A. JENNINGS, merchant, to Miss MARY A. daughter of Robert A. Parrish, Esq. all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. ARCHILLES HOLLINGSWORTH, to Miss SUSAN Z. PIERCE, of Wilmington, Del.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Hurley, Mr. BENJAMIN CROSS, to Miss MARY E. daughter of the late Thomas Hurley, of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. GEO. WENTZELL, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Jacob Saur, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th ult. by the same, Mr. MICHAEL HARRIS, to Miss CATHERINE KATE.

On Sunday afternoon, 8th inst. by the Rev. Chas. W. Shults, Junior, Mr. NOAH HART, to Miss REBECCA SERVICE, both of Roxborough township.

On Thursday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Mead, Mr. JOAQUIM BISHOP, to Miss MARGARET C. CRUSE.

On Monday evening, 7th May, by the Rev. Mr. Boileau, Mr. WM. W. ALLEN, to Miss MARGARET ELY.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. MARSHALL LLOYD to Miss MARY

Whatever sceptic could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore.

A CASE OF SUE-HE-SIGHED.

'There was a man named Daniel Dabb,
(A hapless man was he,)
Who sometimes lived at a *inn port*,
But it was not *Portsea*.
He dealt in fish and mended shoes,
But could not make it do,
Although he sometimes *sold a fish*
And sometimes *soled a shoe*.

So of a quack he learned to bleed,
And draw teeth with precision,
And as he knew the *healing* art,
He set up as *physician*.
He took a cellar, which you know
Is always under ground,
And sometimes *hel'd* a pair of shoes,
And sometimes *heal'd* a wound.

'By fish and shoes and drugs,' said he,
'I hope I shall rise higher,
For by a *cellar* I can't live,
Unless I have a *lower*.
On wealth I've staked my *all* and *last*,
And trust that I shall win it,
For if a *tray* of trades won't win
I think the *diner* is in it.

But people would not have teeth drawn,
Because it gave them pain;
And bleeding, when folks will not bleed,
You know is all in vein.
One day when at his cellar-head,
He sat with doleful face,
A servant maid came up to him,
And asked him for a *place*.

He'd herrings *shatten* though not *shot*,
That shoose like any gun,
And tho' he'd placed them all in *vases*,
Vases had no place in them.
Says Sue, 'they're all thin and scales,
And full of bones within;'
Says he 'I've *mussels* without *bones*,
And very little *skin*."

Says Sue, 'they're poison, tho' I own
That I for some with joy sing;
And as for *poison*, I've heard say,
The French call all fish *poisson*.
But I should like a little fish.'
Says Dan, 'I've no white bait:
And as the eels are *slippery things*,
You'd better take a *skate*.

'Oh no! a plaice I want,' says Sue
Says Dan, 'this is the case,
Because I was not out in time,
You see I'm out of plaice.
'Indeed,' says Sue, 'why so am I,
My mistress wants one stronger;
And though she says I am too *short*,
She does not want me *longer*.

'If that's the case, dear Sue,' says Dan,
'Why something must be done:
So as we two are out of place,
Why let us two make one.
To mend folk's shoes, and serve them fish,
Some want of help I fess:
So while I drive nails in their tea,
Why you can skin your eels'

'Chess,' says Sue, 'that will not do;
I'll find some other work:
For since you are a *mussel-man*,
You'd use me like a *Turk*.
So off she ran, and left poor Dan
A disappointed wight,
And there he'd cried fish all that day,
At night he cried himself.

Next morn on a large sail he hung,
And hung till he was pale;
For though death took him off the hooks
He could not off the nail.
And then they bore him to the grave,
Sue rung her hands and cried:
And some one rung his knell, altho'
It was for *Sue-he-sighed*.

A Dear Wife.—Lord W——e was looking very sour and blue at a long bill from Madam Maradan Carsons, enlarged, not contracted by her ladyship, "Why—my love," he exclaimed, "what is the matter—something wofully are you angry with me, that you look so very cross?"—"Far from it, my dear," replied his lordship, "I feel at this moment, you are dearer to me than ever."

FAIR PLAY.—A gentleman lately forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his hired servant's wages, told the servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle. "But what shall I do," said the man, "when all my cattle are gone?" The servant replied, "You may serve me, and so get your cattle back again."

SOMETHING WITHOUT SENSE.—Descartes used to lie in bed sixteen hours every day, with the curtains drawn and windows shut. He imagined that in that easy and undisturbed situation he had more command over his mind than when it was interrupted by external objects. And Malebranch used to meditate with his windows shut, as the light was a disturbance to him.

APOPHTHEGMS OF ARISTIPPUS.—1. Being asked why philosophers frequented the rich, he replied—"They know their necessities better than the others do." 2. A rich man came to offer his son as a pupil. Aristippus demanded five hundred drachmas. "Why," said the parent, "I could purchase a slave for that sum." "Do so," replied Aristippus, "and then you will have two." 3. When asked by Dyonisius, why he left Athens to visit Syracuse, he replied, "When I wanted wisdom I went to Socrates; now I want money, I come to thee."

In consequence of the well known partiality of the bear for honey, the Russians sometimes fix to those trees where bees are lured a heavy log of wood at the end of a long string. On this the animal, in its ignorance climbs up for it to the hive he pushes it aside and attempts to pass it, but in returning it hits him such a blow, that in a rage he flings it from him with greater force, which it returns with increased violence; and he sometimes continues till he is either killed or falls from the tree.

In Italy, the mourning was formerly white for women and brown for men: in China, it is white: in Turkey, Syria and Armenia, it is blue: in Egypt, yellow: in Ethiopia, grey. Each of these colors, originally the mystic signification. White is the emblem of purity; celestial blue indicates the space where the soul ranges after death; yellow, or the tinge of dead leaves, exhibits death as the end of all human hopes, and man falling like the leaf of autumn: grey presents the color of the earth, our common mother; and black, the funeral costume now adopted throughout Europe, is an allusion to the eternal night.

MARCH OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.—In a parish in Hertfordshire some time since, upon examining the parish accounts, the three following curiosities were found:—One of the overseers had made *sixty-three* weeks in a year; an item in the other overseer's account was for a sum of money paid towards the country *rats*. This caused a good deal of laughter, in which no one joined more heartily than the constable, who immediately afterwards produced his account, in which there was a charge for holding a *conquest* on a man *four feet*.

A short time since, a *tailor's* apprentice was "strutting and fretting his hour upon the stage," of Fyn's private Theatre, in Gray's Inn Lane, in the character of *Macbeth*, and having exclaimed, "I have done the deed!"—his master, a respectable tradesman, in Oxford street, standing up in the pit, called out to his hopeful apprentice, "That's not true; you haven't mended Mr. Greene's small clothes; and curse me, if you shan't catch it! Done the *deed*, indeed! why, you haven't done a stitch of work for the last three days!"

LOVE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Love is like honesty, much talked of and little understood; like common sense, durable and scarce. The miser calls it land and money—the stock jobber, a sinking fund—the doctor, a hypocondria—the lawyer, a suit in chancery—the soldier, its parole of honor—and the sailor the mariner's compass.

An Englishman in love amuses himself with the blue devils. Ask him a question and I'll hold a thousand pounds to a ducat, you feel insulted by his answer for instance—

"Fine morning, Mr. Bull."
"I've seen thousands finer."
"How are you to day sir?"
"Don't know——can't tell."
"What ails you, friend John."
"What the devil business have you with my ailings?"

An Irishman in love, (and who loves like him?) gets merry with *Innishowen*, then exclaims "Och! Sheelah! Sheelah! my box of diamonds! my essence of cruelty! my pearl of pearls, and my flower of all flowers, except the potatoe flower! Arrah, dear, why will you shut your cow eyes against little Terrence M'Gladdery? Have'n I got a gentale, commodious, lofty, rate little mud edifice? Have'n I got a cow and a turf stack to feed her with? Haven't I got an empty flower garden full of potatoes? Och-an-ey! Och-an-ey! ever since you stole my heart, I feel it banging against my ribs like the pendulum of a cuckoo clock!—Sheelah dear, widout you be mine, poor Terrence will be after dying an old maid! By the powers of boitermilk, he'll just go off like the smoke of a rush-light—so he will!"

A Scotsman in love takes a pickle o' sneeshun frae his mull, an' whyles claws his elbows when it dizna yuk. "Hoch Donald! man, what i' the chuckle deil's name's come ow'r ye noo! Eye, fye! shame let Maggey M'Vee's pawkey e'en thrul ye through! Cease ye! cease ye, chiel." "O Sawney, Sawney! len' use ye're leg a wee bit, my dearest frien' and keep a secret. It's no her twa gim'let een on her painted face, I'm courtin—its her siller! her siller! her siller!"

A Welchman in love, looks as sally as the goats on his mountains—he refuses leek porrige and toasted cheese—this proving the power of the blind archer to be the same in every country. Poor Sheukin ap Morgan ap Shones, peters bad—bent go pit-a-pat all day!

"Her cannot work—Her cannot play—
Her cannot sleep—Her can't be gay—
O tat hur, do, Winifred—tat hur as your life.

And Sheukin and Winifred soon will be married as "man an wife."

A Dutchman in love is as cold as a confectioner's ice house, and a Spaniard as hot as a grill'd devil: a lawyer in love pleads away his soul, and a love sick doctor physics away his soul—by the bye a doctor must be sick indeed when he takes his own physic: a musician in love fiddles away his soul, and a poet rhymes away his soul.

ANECDOTES OF GOVERNOR CHITTENDEN.—Thomas Chittenden was the first governor of the state of Vermont. Many pleasing anecdotes are related of him. "Mum," said he, (which was his usual way of addressing his lady,) "when is that magpie so well off as when it is in the kitchen?" It was unsought, and every one in the house was touched by the sense of Sagacious, but he gave his company. He left his bed as easy as he could, followed the intruder into the cellar, without being perceived, and heard him taking large pieces of pork out of his mess barrel, and stowing them away in a bag. "Who's there?" said the Governor, in a grum, ecatorian voice, as the intruder began to make preparations to be off. The latter shrunk back into a corner, as mute as a dead man. "Bring a candle, mum." When the light was handed, "what are you waiting for, Mr. Robber, Thief, or whatever your name is?" said he. The fellow shook as if his joints would be unpinned. "Come, sir, fill up your sack and be off, and no disturb honest people as often, when they are wishing to take their repose." The thief looked more frightened than before. "Be quick, fill up, I shall make but few words with you." He was compelled to comply. "Heat thou got enough, mrrah? Repose then in a moment! When you have gurmandized this, come in the day time, and I will give you more pickled or than have my house pillaged at such an hour as this. One thing I'll name for you to ponder upon: as mrrah as unlucky as the former, but it wrought the individual for whom it was intended into that species of fury, which though discriminating in its madness, is nevertheless without much limit in its violence, and he swore that the Governor might go to ——, and for his part he had just as leave lick the Governor as the Duke: he'd take no better fun than to give both Duke and Governor a dressing in the same breath: could do it, he had little doubt, &c. &c. and instigating one fit to diverge into the face of the multitude, the thief struck no bonus, which he cut before him down into the street, and escaped by the traveller, whose presence had been originally of such discomfiture to his excellency, and bidding the attendants jump in with their discomfited master, he mounted his box in triumph, and went on his journey."

I fully believe that this brutal history would be as distasteful to the travelled and polished few who are to be found scattered through the Union, as it is to me; but if they do not deem the possibility of such a scene to be a national degradation, I differ from them. The American people, (speaking of the great mass,) have no more idea of what constitutes the difference between this "Prince of a five acre patch," and themselves, than a dray-horse has of estimating the points of the celebrated victor of the race course. Could the dray-horse speak, when expected to yield the dauntless stall to his graceful rival, he would say, "a horse is a horse" and is it not with the same logic that the transatlantic Humphrahm puts down all superiority with "a man is a man?"

EVIL OF SPEAKING IN ONE'S SLEEP.—Please your Vurship, said a neat little figure of a woman, with rather an agreeable countenance, although her left eye looked in a different direction from her right, on application for a summons at Guildhall, against her husband, I wishes to have a summons.

What for, my good woman.

You must know your Vurship, in the first place, he han't been so attentive to me as he used to be; for instead of stopping at home when he comes in with the coach, he goes up and dresses himself, and puts on his best boots and things, and then goes off to a public house with some of his antipole companions, and I don't see him till twelve or one o'clock; and then he's off at five in the morning, vich you know, your Vurship, is not doing the thing that's right.

Why, not exactly; but is this all?

No, your Vurship, I've something worse. You must know, your Vurship, that the watchman has orders to call him at half past four, so that he needs not be afraid of oversleeping himself, your Vurship, but for several mornings of late he woke up of himself, and then he says to me, says he, Betsey, is it time to be stirring? Now, please your Vurship, my name's not Betsey, but Mary, and he knows it vell, and I says, Vot do you call me Betsey for? and then he says I'm a mistake, I hope your Vurship I'm quite sartin it's no mistake at all, and that he only thinks he's got his t'other wife in bed with him, and I told him so, but he only laughs, and says it's my fun. Now, your Vurship, it's no fun at all, and I hears that my suspicions are quite correct, for that he has another vife elsewhere; and this blessed morning, your Vurship, he says the same thing, and tells me to get his vatch to look at, though he knows he has no vatch in my room, nor never had, as he leaves it at the office to be regulated, and so I'm sure he must have a vatch with his t'other vife, your Vurship.

And is that all the proof you have against him?

All, your Vurship! and enough, too, I think. Suppose your vife should call you Bill in her sleep, your name is Jem, vat would you say?

Why, I should say she was dreaming, but I should not conclude that she had another husband.

Aye, your Vurship, but if she said it often, you'd think there was some one of the name of Bill as she knowed.

That might be, but your foolish suspicions, which may be ill-founded, are not sufficient for me to conclude that your husband has another wife; and, therefore, I cannot, without better evidence, grant you a summons.

Ah, just as I thought you men always stick together; but I'll find him out, if I goes down on the sly, for I'm sure he has another vife, and her name is Betsy.

Well, if you can prove that, you shall have a summons, or even a warrant, but not till then.

And away bustled the little woman quite determined on making a discovery. She did not state her husband's name, or the coach on which he is stationed; but as, probably many guards are liable to similar suspicions, it may be wise to take care and not be off their guard in future. They ought, too, to be more circumspect for other reasons, a little Mrs. Squint, unwittingly exclaimed, as she quitted the office. "I'll have him to know there are other *horns* besides those as he blows—the villain."

TO APPRENTICES.

While serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your minds with much useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business—never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will render your business delightful to you. Your master or employer, make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men at the present day are too fond of putting rid of work: they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing and every other necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Next to your hand labor, you should be constant in the labor of your mind. You can never hope to rise to a respectable standing in the world, without long, persevering, and constant application to study. When you read you must not throw away your time by reading novels and romances; you must study natural and moral philosophy, geography, history, and the arts. Let not a large book discourage you, or a long history or other work prevent you from reading it through. When you have read, reflect upon the principles and facts you have perused; revolve them in your mind and endeavor to understand their meaning and utility, so that you may readily apply them to all the ordinary purposes of life. If you do not understand and comprehend what you read, you may as well let reading alone. You have to deny yourselves the amusements enjoyed by most men, if you would prepare yourself for being a respectable old man.—*Buffalo Bulletin.*

INDUSTRY.

Man must have occupation, or be miserable.—Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth, is a blessing. The world does not contain a brier or a thorn which Divine Mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them—no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

It frequently happens that the features of the dead retain their entire form and individual likeness for many years after their burial. Experience, however, has proved that on exposure to the air the scene changes, dust returns to dust again. The following circumstance occurred at the disinterment of the body of Robert Burns, the poet sometime in the year 1815, for the purpose of being entombed beneath a splendid monument:—

As a report had been spread that the original coffin was made of oak, a hope was entertained that it would be possible to trace apart from the earth to the east corner of St. Michael's without spending it, or disturbing the sacred deposit it contained. But this hope proved fallacious. On tearing the coffin, it was found to be composed of the commonest materials, and ready to yield to the slightest pressure and the bit remain at a spectacle was unfolded, which, considering the fame of the mighty dead, has rarely been witnessed by a single human being. There were the remains of the great poet, in all appearance nearly entire and retaining various traces of vitality, or rather exhibiting the features of one who had recently sunk into the sleep of death—the body fleshed, ruddy and high—the scalp at all garnered with hair and the teeth perfectly firm and white. The scene was so important that most of the workmen stood bare and uncovered, as the late Dr. Gregory did at the exhumation of the remains of the illustrious hero of Bannockburn, and at the same time felt their frames thrilling with some indefinable emotion, as they gazed on the ashes of him whose fame is as wide as the world itself. But the effect was momentary: for when they proceeded to insert a shell or a case below the coffin, the head separated from the trunk, and the whole body, with the exception of the bones, crumbled into dust.

SAGACITY OF AN ELEPHANT.—I was one day feeding the poor elephant (who was so barbarously put to death at Exeter 'Change) with apples, which he took out of my hand. One of them, a rotten one, fell on the floor, just out of the reach of his proboscis. He leaned against his wooden bar, put out his trunk, and could just touch the potatoe, but could not pick it up. After several ineffectual efforts, he at last blew the pumpkin-shaped fruit sideways with such additional force as to make it rebound; and he then, without difficulty, secured it.

ODE ON PRINTING.

BY MR. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Tune—"*Anacreon in Heaven.*"

In the midnight of mind, when the Vandal and Goth
Had usurped the abode of fair science and learning,
And infuriate oppression with bigotry wroth,
Left the trace of its foe steps where genius was mourning;

Then the faggot and chain,
With the blood of the slain,
Spread woe o'er the nation that dared not complain
For the bright sun of knowledge had never yet shone,
And the world was in darkness ere printing was known.

There were convents, kings; there were titles and lords,
There were vassals degraded by luxury's power,
And if freedom e'er smiled, there were myriads of swords
That would instantly make her pure spirit to cower.

And to slavery born,
Man was taught to adore,
For he though not to hail the approach of the morn;
And the bright sun of knowledge had never yet shone,
While the world was in darkness and printing unknown.

But in splendor appeared, to the wondering gaze,
The day-star of intellect, beaming and glorious;
And wherever it shed its beneficent rays,
Was the triumph of reason complete and victorious.

Then when tyranny quailed,
Truth and justice prevailed;
And man was no longer in darkness assailed;
For the bright sun of knowledge refulgent now shone,
And the world was enlightened as printing was known.

And the North and the South, and the East and the West,
Were in freedom aroused, and by learning wore sour-
ful;
While Columbia, with all its advantages blest,
Soon in joy hailed the era when printing first flourished.

And that era shall be,
O'er the earth and the sea,
A watch-word for mankind where'er they are free;
For the bright sun of knowledge for ages has shone,
And the world is enlightened as printing is known.

MRS. HEMANS.—As the literary public generally and many of our readers, especially the fairer portion of them, feel an interest in the life of this gifted woman, the following particulars respecting her, will probably be acceptable. She was in Liverpool on the 19th of April, from which port she was expected to sail in a few days for Dublin. She has chosen the latter city for her future residence. Recent travel,—the many attentions forced upon her time by her extensive correspondence with the various celebrated publications of Europe, and the demands of cultivated society, had rendered the state of her health somewhat uncertain. No one has more correct notions of American life and character, than Mrs. Hemans. In the red men of the New World—their present condition and future destiny, she manifests a deep and kindly interest. On this particular subject she has written with a pathos and beautiful fidelity which have never been surpassed.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The way of doing things sixty-six years ago.—We have before us a singular sheet, a little above foolscap size, called the Virginia Gazette, printed at Williamsburg, in the year 1766, which contains some very curious matter. Among the advertisements, we notice several describing runaway negroes in a most unique style. John Brown describes negro Bob, rather oddly, and then says: "He is outlawed. Twenty pounds will be given to any person who will *kill the said negro, and bring me his head*, or 40*s.* if brought alive and well, including twenty lashes well laid on *from constable to constable*, until he is brought home to me, which I desire he should have, or *nothing to be paid for bringing him.*"

The same John Brown offered for sale, in the *same* advertisement, 190 acres of land in Warwick county, "very convenient to *church*, courthouse, warehouse, mill, *oysters and fish*." One would naturally think that such a *Christian* felt a deep concern in church matters.—*Virginia Free Press.*

A case is stated in the Philadelphian, of a farmer in Pennsylvania who cursed his seed before planting it. Strange as the story appears, it seems to admit of no question, that the curse was visited upon it. His corn grew up and looked as flourishing as any around it; yet there was no grain! The name of the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein is given as vouching for the fact. The field contained about four acres.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A person, who was an eye witness, related to us the following curious accident, which happened on Monday last, in Springfield township, Montgomery county. A mare and colt in a barn yard, were playing about, when the mare stepping upon the cover of a well, broke through the floor and was precipitated to the bottom. The colt, surprised at the sudden disappearance of its dam, ran into a house near by, in which were sitting a woman and child. After looking around, it retreated with as much precipitancy as it had came in—ran to the well and jumped down after its dam. In about two hours they were both taken out, without having sustained any material injury, although the well was about 36 feet. The water at the bottom probably saved their lives.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

THE COMET.—A great deal has lately been said respecting the Comet that is expected in the present month, and which is well known to astronomers as Halley's Comet. In some parts of England, its arrival is waited for with some anxiety by the credulous, in the fear that its approaches to the earth will interfere with the motion of our planet, in accordance with the laws of gravitation, and that some convulsion in the air, land or water must ensue. There have been numerous prophets who have predicted a variety of awful occurrences as connected with the presence of the bright wanderer, independently of any physical consequences; to these soothsayers we would offer the calculation of the celebrated Olbes of Bremen. The Astronomer says, "after a lapse of 85,000 years after 1824, a Comet will appear to the Earth in the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will reach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then if its attraction equal that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet and cause a second deluge, after 20,000,000 years it will clash the earth." Here is food for the enthusiast, who prys into the deeply hidden future.

A revolutionary soldier, residing in Virginia, complains in the Charlestown Free Press, of the injustice of government in allowing him a pension of only eight dollars per month. He states that he is 77 years old, has had *three* wives, raised and educated *twenty* children, and has three more under the age of seven years, the youngest of which is less than eighteen months old. A man of such amazing *physical* powers must have been of vast service in the war of the revolution; and when we add his wonderful contributions to the national strength in after times—we say that none but hearts of flint could withstand his application for "double rations." If would be wise in Congress to support a hundred such men at public expense—if they could be found. We are sorry to learn that the veteran has been severely crippled within a few years past, but are consoled with the assurance that he still enjoys good health and spirits. We give him the Spanish salutation, "may he live a thousand years."

THE TWO PIERS OF BRIDGE.

A reverend gentleman by the name of Whitney, one of the pillars of the church in Connecticut, was in the practice of fitting young men for the ministry, and it so happened on one occasion, that two of these pupils finished their theological studies about the same time, and went forth into the world to enter on the duties of their profession.

They were very different in their tempers and their talents. Isaac was a man of learning and ability; but exceedingly meek and modest withal. Ezekiel was a person of inferior attainments; but full of self-confidence, noise and fury. The former was mild and gentle, charitable and forgiving; the latter was harsh and overbearing, severe and relentless. The one was contented, if he could win souls to heaven; the other was determined to *drive* them there.

With these differences in talents and dispositions, they set forth upon their ministry. They travelled and preached. They were indefatigable in the discharge of their duties. They were 'instant in season, and out of season.' After having completed a mission of two or three years, they returned to their old master—Rev. Mr. Whitney.

"Well, Isaac," said the old man! 'how have you succeeded?'

"Beyond my expectations," said the modest disciple; and his countenance brightened as he spoke. 'My efforts have been every where met with kindness, and a disposition on the part of my hearers to profit by them.'

"You have made some converts, then, I suppose?"

"Indeed, I hope no person has been made worse by my preaching; and I think I have reason to believe that many have turned from the error of their ways to the wisdom of the just?"

"I am glad to hear it, Isaac; I am glad with all my heart, said the old man, as he grasped anew the hand of his meek and humble disciple.—"And now, Ezekiel," said he, "let me hear what success you have had."

"Ah, sir, said Ezekiel, with a sigh—"I have had no success at all."

"Not at all! I am sorry to hear it."

"So am I sorry to tell it—but it is none the less true for all that. All my efforts have been like pearl cast before swine."

"You have not been idle of course?"

"Idle! no, I have preached indefatigably; I have labored day and night in reproving and rebuking sin and its perpetrators and abettors. Never, for a moment, have I spared either the one or the other; neither have I opened my mouth but to warn the wielded of their wickedness and folly, and to point them to the awful consequences of their estrangement from God, and their perseverance in the paths of iniquity. I have set the whole terrors of the law before them, in their most frightful shape—I have pictured in the most glowing colors the miseries of the reprobate—I have——"

'No doubt of it—no doubt of it;' interrupted the old man. 'That you have abundance of zeal and warmth and fire and all that, I have not the least doubt, Ezekiel. But with all these, how happens it that you have had no better success.'

'I don't know, I'm sure,' said Ezekiel, with an air of despondency.

'Well, I will tell you. Both you and Isaac here set out to be 'fishers of men.' In fishing, as in all other employments, some little skill is required to insure success. Isaac has succeeded beyond his expectation; and, I have no doubt, is much the better fisherman of the two.'

'May be so,' replied Ezekiel, with a mortified air; 'but I'm sure I've tried hard enough.'

'Granted: but I will show the difference. Isaac takes a small hair line, with a neat little hook; and makes use of a long slender pole, that will bend every way with the greatest ease. He approaches the stream without a noise, covers his hook with an attracting bait, and carefully dips it in the water; he moves it gently and skilfully to and fro, raises and lowers it alternately, and performs such other manœuvres as judicious anglers best understand. The fish are attracted; they draw around in great numbers: they take the bait one after another; they are dexterously drawn out; and there is the great secret of your friend Isaac's success.

'Now I will give you a picture of your own fishing. You take a stout ten-foot pole: you fasten thereon a cod line; and to the cod line you attach an enormous hook armed with a frightful barb that no bait can cover. Thus prepared, you put upon your hook a live scorpion. You must certainly take them now,' say you. Accordingly you rush to the bank of the stream; throw in your hook with violence, and frightes all the fish. Not successful, according to your expectations, you become still more rash and violent. You draw out your hook in rage, put on another scorpion, and dash it in again with all your might,—'Now,' say you, 'bite, or starve and perish' The poor timid fish see from you in dismay; and this, friend Ezekiel, is the cause of your want of success.'

CONTEST WITH A RATTLESNAKE.—Disregarding all remonstrance, the desperado laid himself down within a few feet of the reptile. He moved his hand towards him as slowly as the hand of a clock, while the snake raised his head and looked him steadily in the eye, without offering to strike. When he advanced his fingers within six inches of the serpent, he snatched it up by the neck as quick as thought, and sprang upon his feet, holding it out at arms length!—The reptile, after a few revolutions of his tail, fixed it firmly round the man's neck, and began to contract his body. Though one of the strongest of men, he felt his arm bend in spite of all the force of his muscles. Still his iron nerves remained firm. He grasped his right wrist with his left hand, and resisted with all his might; but the snake was too strong for him. when at last he saw his white fangs within six inches of his face, his courage give way, and he cried to Le Duc to come with his knife. The snake was severed in two, and Pinchion cast the part he held from him.

It is observable that women frequent tragedies more than comedies; the reason is that, in tragedy, their sex is deified and adored, in comedy exposed and ridiculed.

To Travellers.

THE following Books, Maps, &c. desired expressly for travellers are now selling at Mayo's Store, No. 30 Chesnut st. opposite the Theatre—Darby's Geographical and Statistical View of the United States—Traveller's Directory, or Road Book—Picture of Philadelphia—Picture of New York—Fashionable Tour—Stranger's Guide through Virginia—Tanner's last short map of the United States, with roads, distances, &c.—Atwater's Tour—Tanner's Traveller's Guide through the United States; &c. maps at each of the Western and Southern cities—Roads and distances, steam boat routes, tables of coins, &c. &c. july 16—3t

West Chester Boarding School for Girls.

IT is located in the borough of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 26 miles west of Philadelphia.

As considerable additions have been made to the buildings of this institution during the past year, a larger number of pupils can now be accommodated.

The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well cultivated country. Pupils can be received at any time, and will be taken to Jeremy Martin, by R. Price, or Anthony Belmar, for whom they will be conducted. sept 14—3t* PHILIP PRICE & Co.

To Southern and Western Merchants,

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr. No 324 Market Street, (up stairs,) Having commencing the Tailoring business, is now prepared to receive the orders of merchants.

All orders supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

By long experience and personal attention to business, he feels confident in giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders.

Merchants and others supplying clothes, may have them made up in a superior manner, and at reduced prices.

☞ On hand, a sample of broadcloth coats, from 10 to 15 dollars. july 14—tf

Table Rule and Art of Cutting Garments.

THE ART OF CUTTING GARMENTS.—After many years of studious application, the subscriber has systematized and patented this most valuable work, and offers it to the public with perfect confidence. A few days attention to the rule will enable the most simple of the system being reduced to its lowest, or one front cut, after which the pupil is left to work out his own individual taste and fancy.

N. B. CIRCULAR CLOAKS.—The rule for cutting those garments, a knowledge of which, together with the sawing of cloth, must be considered worthy of attention.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr.
Teacher of Cutting, No. 192 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. july 14—3t

CHOLERA!!!

A CERTAIN preventive will be found in Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. Its success is unrivalled by any other medicine in the different diseases of the stomach and bowels, as Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholic, Diarrhœa, or looseness of the bowels, &c. No family should be without a plentiful supply of this valuable medicine. It may be had of S. DD WEST & Co. No. 240 Market street, Philadelphia, agent for the proprietor, and at most drug stores in this city and New York. july 14—3m*

India Rubber Shoes,

With Leather Soles.

Second Floor, trimmed with kid, and designed to be worn over the preceding, recently on hand or manufactured to order, at the corner of Decatur, at moderate prices.

Country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them. ☞ Also, a good assortment of Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Misses' and Children's Shoes. S. D. HERRIS, july 14—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

A Cure for Fibral Chemical Pile Ointment.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES are so common with adults of both sexes, and so troublesome and difficult to cure in many instances, that any thing interesting to the invalid, in relation to this disease, is sought for with avidity. The Celebrated Pile Ointment, by eighteen years experience of some of our most eminent physicians and patients, who have used it, is decidedly superior to others in any preparation, now in use. Its soothing and curative powers are manifest, and by this ointment, and attention to the general directions, a cure is speedily effected. It is put up in Porcelain Pots, accompanied with pathological and practical information and directions for its use.

It gives universal satisfaction, and from one to four pots will effect a cure, unless almost any circumstances. It is a beautiful article, and honestly entitled to the attention of invalids. For sale by I. WILLIAMS & W. CORNELIUS, 139 North Second Market street, and J. F. Hunnis, Lancaster, Pa. june 16—3m*

John C. Rang,

AT No. 121 So. John street, (3 doors above Noble,) deals always in the best and cheapest Ready and Marking make; Wings and Bead; the choicest, from the smallest to the largest head. Also, Lace, pressed pieces and narrow lather, made at the shortest notice and superior to any heretofore offered to the public, made on the most reasonable terms and of a superior kind. june 16—3m*

Straw and Silk Bonnets.

MRS. E. CHAMBERS, most respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia that she has opened and will keep constantly on hand at the corner of Race and Fourth streets, at No. 190 Spruce street, between the Roman Catholic and Friends' Meeting Houses, a handsome assortment of the latest and most approved style, at No. 190 Spruce street, between the Roman Catholic and Friends' Meeting Houses. june 9—3m*

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have recently opened a wholesale and retail store, at the corner of 6th and Minor streets, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia, where all persons in want of the above articles, of good quality, will be constantly supplied on hand. They have also made arrangements for collecting, and importing, in the best packages, unadulterated and reliable articles and roots, which they offer at the lowest prices consistent with fairness and good faith, which they hope will secure to them a share of public patronage.

HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH.
N. B. Persons well acquainted with, and disposed to collect herbs, will make advantageous engagements by applying as above, by early application. april 7—6mo

Marshall's Concentrated

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the Cure of

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Rheumatism,
Pimples or pustules on the face,	Tetter,
Blotches arising from an impure habit of body,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Boils,	White Swellings,

And all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

This very concentrated preparation is now with confidence offered to the medical profession and the public, as possessing in an eminent degree all the active properties of the sarsaparilla in the most concentrated form.

Prepared and sold, only, by CHARLES MARSHALL'S Wholesale Drug and Chemical Store, No. 8 Minor street, between 5th and 6th, south side. Also at his wholesale and retail store, No. 216 Market street, Philadelphia. june 9—tf

Sea Bathing.

THE large and commodious Bathing House, opposite Masonhall, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Cape May, will be opened from the 25th day of June, for the reception of visiters.

The advantages for bathing, sweating, sailing, fishing, &c. are equal to those of any other situation on the coast. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the house with every thing, of any importance, of a superior quality. In short, no expense nor exertion will be spared on his part, to render general satisfaction to visiters. For further particulars, enquire of Charles Chevallier, Arch street Ferry, Branch Hurr, Camden, or of Richard Ireland, or Edwin M. Bond, Mount Holly. Price of board per week, $5.

HUDSON BUSBY.

N. B. The house will be opened through the Gloucester ferry.

The regular stage will commence running from the time the house is opened, to leave the Mansion of Health, Gloucester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, immediately after the arrival of the six o'clock boat from Philadelphia, passing Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Great Swamp, and to Somers' point, where the passengers will take the steam boat in the evening at the first shore; and return, on the days following, to meet the afternoon steam boats for Philadelphia. Stage Fare through, $3. EDWIN M. BUDD & Co. Proprietors.

The Mount Holly and Burlington stage will continue running, as heretofore, regularly twice every day, to meet the Steam Boats for Philadelphia and New York. E. M. BUDD & Co. june 23—tf

Ore's Patent Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received letters patent for the improved method of making shoes without seams and boots in one piece, and is now prepared to supply the trade and others with the same, from the most fashionable and durable leather, made in the neatest manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders from the country will receive immediate attention, either for patent right or boots and shoes.

Rights for individuals $10, in cash or merchandize.

All communications by post must invariably be paid.

Patent right conveying to any part of the United States, accompanied with certificate, patterns and instructions.

☞ Apprentices wanted. CALEB A. ORE, Patentee.
June 23—ly No. 40 South Eighth st. Philada.

JOB AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At the Office of the
SATURDAY EVENING POST,
No. 12 Hudson's Alley,
Philadelphia.

Wood Turning.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 Bank Alley, south side of the Pennsylvania House, and 3 doors west of the Mechanics' Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a Steam Engine for Turning, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in the way of the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. june 27—1y

LOOK HERE.

LEGHORN HATS and French Lutestring Umbrellas, cheaper by 20 per cent. than can be bought elsewhere, at 178 Market street above Eighth.

10 pieces superfine white grass cloth, only ..... 37½ cents.
10 do. 7-8 Chambery, finding grounds ..... 50 do.
1 case 50 pieces second mourning Paris tissue, 191 wards 37½ do.
1 do. finer ..... 50 do.
Plaid Ratine ..... 12½ do.
20 pieces white ground French chints ..... 25 do.
Ladies' fancy elastic bags ..... 75 do.
300 Pocket books and wallets ..... 25 do.
Pencil cases ..... 12½ do.
Large assortment of bobbinet lace ..... 12 do.
20 do. do. do. double capes, only 16, worth ..... 37½ do.
Ribbons for bonnets, 3 inches wide ..... 12½ do.
Colored chambray insertings ..... 40 do.
24 pieces soft finish Cambric muslin ..... 37 do.
Linen zanes, all colors and sizes, for sale cheap.
Bleached cotton and linen do. ..... 1 dollar.
25 pieces fine bobinet insertion ..... 12½ cts.
Ladies' fine cash colored and elastic gloves.
Ribbet gloves, all sizes ..... 10 do.
Men's fine linen shirt collars ..... 10 do.
Fine linen cambric handkerchiefs, new ..... 20 do.
Also, a large assortment of Marseilles long and square shawls, cheaper than any other store in Philadelphia. New York.

1 case Ladies' superfine Lisbon hats, only 1 75
1 do. Misses' do. do. .....